

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1923 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Sixteen Pages

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1928—VOL. XX, NO. 175

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

BANKERS TRYING TO HELP FARMER WIN OWN RELIEF

Believe Efficiency of Production Near Factory Pace Is "Real Solution"

POINT TO GAINS MADE WITH BETTER METHODS

Say Profit Should Come From Cutting Costs, Not From Laws Raising Prices

With farm relief assuming an important aspect in the forthcoming presidential campaign, interest has been focused upon the various movements to aid the farmer. There follows the second of three articles describing efforts of the American Bankers' Association in the way of practical economic assistance, in contradistinction to governmental aid.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—While efficiency in some industries has increased more than 200 per cent, efficiency on the farms has gained only 20 per cent, according to statistics gathered by the agricultural commission of the American Bankers' Association.

The "key-banker" program of the association, it was declared, is seeking to overcome this difference by helping farmers to take advantage of the improved methods which have worked so advantageously in industry.

"We have tried to offset the idea that it costs \$1 to produce a certain farm commodity, the way to make profit is to legislate the price at \$1.25," a spokesman for the association told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"The real solution is to find out how to produce this commodity for 75 cents, so that a good margin is obtained when it sells for \$1."

The case of a group of dairy farmers in a middle western state was cited as an example of the work which the "key bankers" are doing to reduce farm costs.

The first step was to urge the farmers to keep accounts. In a typical instance the figures disclosed that the income from a "scrub" cow was \$68 for the year. The cost of feed and keep was considerably above this amount, which meant that the farmer was losing money.

The agricultural college and county agent were consulted. Their experience showed that a certain type of pure-bred cattle thrived particularly well in that district. At the suggestion of the bankers, the farmers disposed of their cattle for beef and purchased pure-bred stock with funds advanced by their banks.

Paid Out of Extra Profits
The loan, according to the statistics of the association, was paid by the "cream checks" or extra profits resulting from the added milk and cream products of the better herds.

The average receipts for each cow totaled \$130 a year, or nearly double the return from the previous herd. Similar improvement in farming efficiency has resulted from movements started by the banking groups to urge the farmers to adopt better qualities of seeds, crop rotation and diversification methods developed by

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1928

GENERAL

Page 1
Sweet Briar College Ready to Go Ahead
Victorian Cabs Sell for Former Day's Hire
Railways Need Fairer Return
Texas, Largest of States, Leads in Farm Crops, Oil and Cattle
Miss Earhart in London by Automobile
Higher Living Standards on Farms Urged
Farmers Advance Doctrine of Spending More for Culture
Anastasia Listens In
Mary Pickford a Good Bargain Hunter, but Pays More Customs Just the Same
Stefan Raditch Wounded; Nephew Is Assassinated
Gen. Nobile's Camp Has Been Located by Italian Flier
Provisions Being Dropped to the Stranded Men by Major Maddalena
Mukden Move Brings Nearer United China
New Manchurian Dictator Said to Sympathize With Nationalists
Gen. Nobile's Camp Has Been Located by Italian Flier
Provisions Being Dropped to the Stranded Men by Major Maddalena
Mukden Move Brings Nearer United China
New Manchurian Dictator Said to Sympathize With Nationalists

SPORTS

Page 2
California Wins and Breaks Record
Yale Wins Break Two-Mile Record
Jones Breaks Par
Instructions for Spanish Race

FINANCIAL

Page 3
Stocks Dull After Rally
New York and Boston Stocks
New York Closes at 150.10
Wool Market Buying Quiet
New York Bond Market

FEATURES

Page 4
Two Thousandth Anniversary of Carthage
News of Freemasonry
Radio
Fashions and Crafts
Book Reviews and Literary News
The Home Forum
Himalayas
The Children's Corner
The Sunday
Editorial Page
Editorials
By the Darjeeling-Himalayan Mail
"Flying" Western Australia

Increase of Employment Shown in May Report

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Washington

EXPANSION of employment in many basic industries of the country during May is reported by the Department of Labor. Outdoor industrial activities continued to widen as the month advanced, the report said.

Increased requirements for farm help absorbed a large number of workers previously reported unemployed, while building operations expanded in all sections, providing work for many additional skilled and unskilled laborers. Favorable weather conditions greatly stimulated highway construction and increased railroad construction and maintenance of way activities. Many factories reported fairly satisfactory operating schedules. In some, however, and particularly in the boot and shoe industry, a downward trend was noted, largely due to seasonal influences.

Higher Living Standards on Farms Urged

Farmers Advance Doctrine of Spending More for Culture

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

URBANA, Ill.—"Farmers should spend what income they make to raise their own standards of living rather than to buy more land or produce bigger crops. The only way to have your cake is to eat it."

This recent economic doctrine, new in its application to farming, was urged as a practical policy by individual farmers and at least one authority in rural economics before the American Country Life conference here.

"The average farmer works too many hours in the field," an Indiana agriculturist, who runs a "one-man farm," told a study group. "If we work less and spend more time reading and thinking, we would get better returns for our labor and more enjoyment."

Raise Farm Condition

Dr. Henry C. Taylor, a member of the staff of the Institute of Land Economics at Northwestern University, stated the theory in other terms: "If you spend your income to get more land and produce more crops, you will flood the market and lower prices, but if you spend it on education and home improvements, you keep up prices and raise the standard of farm living."

Dr. Taylor was introduced by Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Association, as "our pioneer in agricultural economics." Raising the standard of living is held by many conference speakers as one of the means of increasing the farm income. Prof. Carl C. Taylor, dean of the Graduate School of North Carolina State College, said, "The sag in the standard of living is in no little part a sag in the thinking of the people. It needs a big group attack."

On Constructive Influences

Pushing the big problem of the economic slump in the farm industry into the background, farmer speakers focused their thoughts on constructive influences at play. They addressed group meetings where professors of agriculture sat in the audience, reversing the usual procedure.

Extension work carried on by agricultural colleges of the states, many speakers declared, is enabling farm families to make better use of what they have. The mental training defined by a farmwoman as "teaching us to think through" was credited with improvements from canning methods to the quality of Chautauque programs.

It is not wealth, but those cultural opportunities that bring the real joy that farm people want for their children, Mrs. Ellsworth Richardson, an Iowa farm woman, active in farm bureau work, declared.

COURTNEY TESTS FLYING BOAT

LISBON (AP)—Captain Frank T. Courtney has made a satisfactory test of the flying boat in which he hopes to fly to America, taking up seven passengers.

Mary Pickford a Good Bargain Hunter, but Pays More Customs Just the Same

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Mary Pickford is an exceptionally careful shopper, it has just been disclosed by customs officials here. In proof of their statement they gave a hand toward the film actress' baggage.

Six trunks, or even a dozen trunks, are not unusual, customs inspectors say. But Mary Pickford, when she returned here on the Rome, of the Italian Line, had 32 trunks. And just how much duty was to be paid upon their contents was a puzzle.

During her visit abroad, Miss Pickford visited a number of leading European dressmakers. She bought a few things here and there. And, of course, the various shops in Paris and elsewhere, realizing the publicity value of Miss Pickford's name, offered her substantial discounts.

When Miss Pickford and her husband, Douglas Fairbanks, arrived in New York, they formally declared all of their purchases. But the feminine finery was listed at exactly the price which Miss Pickford had paid for it, a total of \$5000.

The customs men went into consultation. They examined the contents of 12 of the trunks. The European value of the purchases, they decided was \$7268. They agreed that by her careful shopping, Miss Pickford had saved herself fully \$2268. But they also agreed that she would have to pay duty upon the full value of her purchases. The duty will total \$3900.

Miss Pickford, however, will not be required to pay either fines or penalties in connection with the valuation of her baggage. The declaration was made in good faith, the customs officials decided and without any attempt at concealment. The trunks will be released as soon as the duty is paid.

"Wild West" No Longer, See for Yourself

A BIT OF HOUSTON'S SKYLINE



A TYPICAL RANCH SCENE

Texas, Largest of States, Leads in Farm Crops, Oil and Cattle

Once "Wild and Woolly" Land of Adventure Is Showing Marked Progress in Agriculture and Commerce

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOUSTON, Tex.—A state that, for nine years, has led all other states in value of farm products, leads the Nation as a cattle producer and in mileage of railroad track, and in two recent months has led all states in petroleum production. Texas hospitality is as expansive as its great central plains and aspirations as lofty as its 9569-foot mountain peaks.

That is Texas today in a nutshell—largest state geographically in the American Union and host to the Democratic National Convention of 1928.

Within recent years the economic and cultural development of the Lone Star State has been pronounced. It is no longer necessary to tell the rest of the world that Texas has ceased to be the "wild and woolly" land of adventure and thrills, of great cattle stampedes and two-gun men. Its remarkable achievements in recent years have been heralded around the globe.

Refuses to Reduce
Excepting its extraordinary natural characteristics, visitors find Texas very much like their home states. Texans have steadfastly resisted a standing temptation to reduce their power and divide their territory into five states, they would quintuple their representation in the United States and in the "at-large" delegates to the national conventions of the political parties.

The most interesting developments in Texas within recent years have been the building of large, modern hotels, construction of water works and purification plants, and the grid-ironing of the State with oil pipe, natural gas and power lines, as a result of which the towns and cities are smokeless, and cheap power is available for manufacturing everywhere. Texas is leading in the consumption of natural gas, and some seven lines are under construction.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Gen. Nobile's Camp Has Been Located by Italian Flier

Provisions Being Dropped to the Stranded Men by Major Maddalena

OSLO, Norway (AP)—The base ship Citta di Milano at Kings Bay, Spitzbergen, notified the Italian legation here today that Major Maddalena, the Italian flier, has located General Nobile's camp of North East Land and dropped provisions for the stranded men there.

Major Maddalena left Kings Bay at 6 o'clock this morning in a Savoia-Marchetti hydroplane with a supply of provisions for the party of six men headed by Gen. Umberto Nobile which has been stranded almost four weeks near Foye Island.

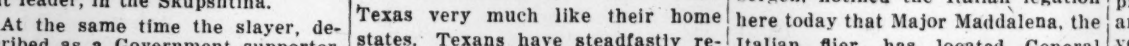
Major Maddalena returned to Kings Bay at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon and reported that all appeared well with the men who have been held in the grip of the Polar sea ever since May 25, when the Italia was dashed to the ground and the control cabin was torn loose, spilling Nobile and eight men on the ice.

KINGS BAY, Spitzbergen (AP)—Capt. Roald Amundsen, Lieut. Lief Dietrichsen and Rene Guilbaud left Tromsø, Norway, on Monday night in a French seaplane to join in the Nobile rescue work. There were several rumors concerning their whereabouts. One report was that the fliers had continued on to the north of North East Land and were engaged in searching for the survivors of the dirigible Italia there. It was thought probable, however, that the airmen might have gone to the Alaskan coast, where the Alaskan Club and two Alpine troops left the ice breaker Braganza and started for Cape Loven. An expedition which left Wahlberg Bay afoot and established several bases, reached the Braganza.

Anastasia Listens In

How she becomes reconciled to a new radio set which is at first the object of her scorn, is told in another of these popular Negro character stories appearing

TOMORROW on the Editorial Page



Victorian Cabs Sell for Former Day's Hire

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

VICTORIAN methods of travel were vividly illustrated at Clitheroe by an auction sale of the equipment of the biggest posting establishment in the district, says a dispatch to the Manchester Guardian. Horse-drawn vehicles of a wide variety, harnesses, and rugs were offered, recalling the days when large parties of town dwellers were taken on drives through Ribblesdale, occupying a full day where now motors cover the distance in a single hour.

Large chaise-longues and wagnettes in good condition sold for 30s.; phaetons realized little more; Clarances and cabs produced from £2 to £3 each, scarcely reaching the amounts charged for a day's hire 20 years ago. Harness was almost given away, horse collars selling for 3d. each. Equipment costing \$15,000 sold for as many shillings.

Airplanes Open New Bank Era in Collections

Start of Daily Service to Near-By Places Predicted to Banking Institute

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Airplane service is ushering in a new era in the transportation of bank funds, John De M. Werts, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Pittsburgh, asserted at the twenty-sixth annual convention of the Institute of Banking now in session here.

Mr. Werts declared that all banks are eager to make quick check collections so as to have the funds available for loans, and he believes that in the near future banks will use airplanes to make daily collections in near-by places.

"As an experiment recently," Mr. Werts said, "a bank in one of the large cities received a check for \$5,000,000 on a town about 150 miles away. To have sent the check by mail meant a loss of one day's interest. An airplane was chartered, and the check was presented within a couple of hours. Although the cost of transportation had to be considered, it shows the possibilities, and we might find in the near future banks using airplanes to make collections in near-by places every day."

Need of Woman's Department

Miss Ida Miller Henry, manager of the women's department of the Citizens Trust Company, Utica, declared that a great deal of thought should be given to the details of a woman's department of a bank. She asserted that the most important of a woman's department "is not a job for a man in any sense of the word."

"A manager of such a department must be a woman's woman," she continued. "She must know how every department in her bank functions, and how they link and make the complete picture. She must at all times be patient and courteous. If she is a good mixer, she will be able to come in contact with women in factories and shops and also should belong to the exclusive clubs and meet these women, too."

Miss Katherine Berkley, assistant cashier of the Fidelity National Bank and Trust Company, Kansas City, Mo., declared that the bank's service to the public should not be rendered at the expense of its profits.

Offsetting Declining Profits

"We must learn to give service with qualifications," she said. "Banking conditions have changed so greatly in the last few years that all banks have to find a way to offset declining profits. Some successful banks have had the most generous free services and courtesies which had grown up with the bank in order to curtail expenses."

Changes in banking practices in the past few years have bordered almost on the revolutionary, John McHugh, chairman of the executive committee of Chase National Bank of New York City, asserted. He declared that the changes that have occurred in the money markets, business and banking relationships in the past few years have provided the people, both as a group and as individuals, with greater opportunities than any generation that has gone before.

Problems of the Future

"I feel that, good as our present banking system is, it will undergo many more changes as time goes on," (Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Sweet Briar College Ready to Go Ahead as Building Fund Exceeds \$500,000 Mark

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SWEET BRIAR, Va.—The endowment and building fund at Sweet Briar College has reached \$500,000, through pledges and gifts, according to an announcement by the board of trustees and overseers.

A higher total is expected to be reached before the campaign for additional endowment and buildings is complete, according to Fergus Reid, Norfolk and New York, national chairman of the campaign.

Work on the \$185,000 library, a gift from an anonymous member of the board of trustees, will begin this summer, as will that on the \$100,000 gymnasium, the gift of the students. The new buildings will conform in architecture to the Georgian plan, connected by arcades, built of red brick, and white columns, with piazzas, terraces, and balustrades.

Would Avoid Limelight

LONDON (AP)—Talking to newspaper men, Miss Earhart declared that during her brief stay in England she did not want to be the subject of "hero worship."

"I have done nothing to merit it," she said. Capt. H. H. Bailey, who made the London arrangements for the flight, then remarked that Miss Earhart was distressed that she was occupying the limelight to the exclusion of Stultz, the pilot, to whom the real credit for the success of the flight is due.

Talks With Byrd

BOSTON (AP)—Over the transatlantic telephone Miss Earhart told Commander Richard E. Byrd that she made her long air journey had missed its mark by only one mile on the transoceanic hop.

Commander Byrd said she had called him up about 4:45 o'clock this afternoon. Miss Earhart informed

LONDON CROWDS RUSH TO GREET ATLANTIC FLIERS

Miss Earhart Receives Homage of City on Arrival by Automobile

LONG FLIGHT ENDS AT SOUTHAMPTON

Attention to Detail Held by Air Minister to Have Made Flight Possible

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—British airwomen are planning a great reception for Miss Earhart. It is being organized by the women's section of the Air League of the British Empire, which met this afternoon to arrange the details. The British Women's Patriotic League and other organizations are co-operating.

Miss Earhart arrived in London by car, the mechanic, arrived there first in a car draped with the Union Jack, but got inside unrecognized. A large crowd, however, gathered before Miss Earhart appeared in another car and gave her an enthusiastic welcome. The police cleared a passage into the hotel, where a model seaplane in blue and pink hydrangea blossoms was presented. Ray Atherton, Chargé d'Affaires of the American Embassy, also attended, to convey the felicitations of the United States in the absence of the Ambassador, Alanson B. Houghton.

Miss Earhart as a Social Worker

In the course of interviews later, Miss Earhart seemed more interested in social welfare work with which she has been associated than in flying the Atlantic. "There are many things I should like to see if time allows," she told the Daily Telegraph. "But one of the things most in my mind is your Toyne Hall, because it was a young countryman of mine who had worked there, who came home and founded Denison House, the Boston settlement headquarters, where I worked. I am very keen on social work. I must admit I should like to stay here a while, but I must return to my work."

"I may go over to Paris if time permits. I leave I should certainly like to see something of British aviation."

Talking of the flight, she spoke in praise of her colleagues, especially of Stultz, whose great exploit in piloting the seaplane for 1900 miles out of the 2100 through a dense fog, which made it impossible to know what drift was taking place, was much commented upon in the London press. "If Stultz had not been so wonderfully capable in navigating by the instruments," Miss Earhart said, "we could never have come through."

Through

Three records are mentioned as having been established by the flight. One is in bringing the first woman passenger across the Atlantic; the second is doing the greatest distance for a seaplane; and the third regards the speed of the seaplane.

Air Minister's Congratulations

Telegrams of congratulation were sent to Miss Amelia Earhart on behalf of the Air Minister, Sir Samuel Hoare; the Air Vice-Marshal, Sir Sefton Brancker, Sir Charles Wakefield and other guests at a dinner given in honor of the distinguished aviator, Sir Alan Cobham, and his comrades in their recent round-Africa survey flight. Sir Samuel Hoare cited the success of Miss Earhart and Stultz as further evidence of the fact that the third regards the speed of the seaplane.

Stress on Importance of Accurate Weather Reports

He stressed the importance of the accurate weather reports, which, he said, had probably saved the Bremen from disaster. Much of the success of any great flight depended on "careful preparation in every detail," and he praised both Sir Alan Cobham and the organizers of the Friendship flight in this connection. The British Government, he said, is at present chiefly engaged in attempts to develop the flying route to India. When that route is organized, the next air way to which attention must be given was obviously the route between England and Cape Town. Sir Harry Brittain urged the development of a seaplane service linking North and South America, via the West Indies.

SPRINGFIELD TIRES

GREATER PARIS PLANNED WITH GARDEN SUBURBS

Realization of Town-Planning Scheme Begun With Arrangement of Program

PARIS—The realization of the great town-planning scheme for Paris has definitely begun with the drawing up of the program of the committee for the general organization of the Paris region, Albert Sarraut, Minister of Interior, brought the members together with the prefects of surrounding departments and deputies. He exhorted them to continue the work of the famous Baron Haussmann, who created modern Paris under the second empire. A greater Paris, with all that it imports of progress, of improved hygiene, of urban improvements, is possible now that the fortifications which imprisoned the capital are demolished. It is especially in outer districts that it is hoped to make a logical, harmonious ensemble of garden suburbs.

Stress is laid upon the urgency of the task, for the housing shortage will presently be intensified when the laws regulating rents automatically lapse. Insufficient attention has been paid to the construction of houses since the war and indeed legislation has made construction an uncommercial proposition. The Government promises to help in every way and the Parisian agglomeration should develop steadily and rationally.

One problem considered in the conference was the erection of factories within a short distance of the city. The view was taken that it was undesirable that the centralization of industries should be encouraged. It was suggested that within a certain radius strict rules should be applied preventing the building of immense workshops which not only militate against suburban charm, but bring an excessive population about the capital.

The committee has been given considerable authority, and it is confidently expected that serious control will be exercised over the growth of greater Paris.

GERMAN PASTORS PAY FIRST VISIT TO ENGLAND SINCE THE WORLD WAR

LONDON—Twenty German pastors have arrived in London for the first time since the war on a visit organized by the British Council of World Alliance for the Promotion of International Friendship Through the Churches. The party includes the general superintendent, D. D. Bellus and Prof. Siegmund Schultz of Berlin, Dr. Zanker of Breslau, Dr. Gennrich of Königsberg, and clergymen from other parts of Germany.

The visitors are here for a fortnight and will be entertained at the House of Commons and received at Lambeth Palace by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Later they go to Oxford and Cambridge universities, also to Birmingham, Liverpool and Edinburgh. They will also be guests at a luncheon by the Rotarians. "We are very glad to visit England," said a member of the party in an interview, "because it will lead to a closer understanding. On our trip we shall study English religious and political life and get to know the people better." While here several of the ministers will preach in the German churches in London.

AUSTRO-AMERICAN TRADE PACT SIGNED

VIENNA—The new Austro-American pact of friendship, a trade and consular treaty, was signed here by the Chancellor, Dr. Ignaz Seipel, on behalf of Austria, and Albert W.

Washburn, American Ambassador, for the United States. The treaty, which will be in force from the day of ratification for six years, contains 25 paragraphs, in which the trade relations between both states are placed on the most favored nation basis.

Mr. Washburn in an interview in the Neue Freie Presse emphasized the importance, timeliness and comprehensive nature of the treaty, which he hoped would be of great benefit to both states in the future. The last Austro-American trade treaty, he said, was signed in 1829, and the last consular convention between the two states in 1870.

Radcliffe Gives Degrees to 206

Sixty Masters of Arts in List—President Cites Need for Endowment

Radcliffe College graduated 138 young women at the forty-ninth commencement exercises at the college, held in the Sanders Theater of Harvard University. In addition, the degree of Master of Arts was awarded to 60, while eight received their doctorates.

Dr. John E. Parks, president of Wheaton College, delivered the commencement address to the class, one of whom was his daughter, Miss Rosemary Parks, who received her degree of A. B. summa cum laude.

In her annual address, Ada L. Comstock, president of Radcliffe, showed the college enrollment has grown from 255 to 1072. Lack of corresponding expansion in material resources, she declared, now forms a "practically insuperable obstacle to further development."

Dr. Comstock pointed out eight definite needs, the majority of which concerned laboratories or dormitories, but which included the necessity of further endowment in order that salaries might be raised to the Harvard scale, and Radcliffe changed into a "coadjutor with the university rather than a dependent upon it."

During the exercises, however, it was announced that gifts in money totaling approximately \$405,000, had already been received.

Prize awards were also announced. Miss Marine Leland receiving the Caroline L. Wilby award, for "the best original work in any department," Miss Elizabeth Deichman, formerly of the University of Copenhagen, receiving the Agassiz Fellowship in Zoology, and Miss Parks, the daughter of the commencement speaker, winning the Capt. Jonathan Fay Diploma and Scholarship, awarded for scholarship, conduct and character giving "evidence of the greatest promise."

VALUABLE ANONYMOUS GIFT

LONDON—Admiral Sir George Hope, at the annual meeting of the Society for Nautical Research, announced that an anonymous donor, "an experienced businessman" who had made a deposit of £25,000 as an option for the acquisition of the famous collection of thousands of maritime prints, books and atlases belonging to A. G. H. Macpherson, had decided to complete the purchase of the whole collection, valued at £120,000. Mr. Macpherson agreed to give the British people the opportunity of purchasing the collection for three-quarters of that amount.

A New Base for Anglo-American Amity



Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador, Laying the Corner Stone of Great Britain's New Embassy Building Now Under Construction in Washington.

Strikes Continue Disturbing Greece

Some Workers Are, However, Returning—Army and Navy Are Not Implicated

ATHENS (AP)—Strikes in various industries continued troubling Greece. The employees on the electric railroad between Athens and the port of Piræus and the tramway workers have decided to join in the walkout. Builders in Athens were also ready to strike. Other organizations issued various demands and declared that if these were not granted they would quit work.

Many bakers, employees of the waterworks and tobacco workers in Salonika and Kavala, however, were returning to their work. A threat of lower grade civil servants to walk-out was repudiated by another branch. In most cases transport workers continued at their posts. It was denied that the army and navy had been affected by the strike.

A general strike was proclaimed in Volos, but none has been proclaimed as yet in Athens. With the workers returning in the Salonika district, the populace was assured of an ample supply of bread and water. The Government claimed to have the situation well in hand.

LABOR IN DUNDEE BARS COMMUNISTS

DUNDEE, Scot.—The Dundee Trades and Labor Party plebiscite of affiliated trade union branches for and against the exclusion of delegates who may be members of the Communist Party or kindred organizations has resulted as follows: Thirty-two unions in favor of exclusion; five unions against exclusion; five unions noncommittal. The Communists henceforth cannot attend any meetings connected with the Trades and Labor Party.



2 weeks of Perfect Enjoyment in COLORADO

New thrills for thousands! New playlands, havens of rest... New mountain highways, trails, hotels and lodges... An endless variety of things to do, places to go, ways to enjoy yourself!

Surprisingly low summer rates on the Burlington and the moderate prices for accommodations in Colorado place the total cost well within average means.

Two weeks is ample time. With three fine trains daily from Chicago and two from St. Louis he Burlington takes you to Colorado in a day and a night—quickly, comfortably.

At moderate additional cost you can also visit Yellowstone and Glacier Parks. Only the Burlington's complete service to the entire Rocky Mountain Region makes vacation bargains like this possible.

Burlington Route

MAIL FOR FREE BOOK

A. Catworth, Passenger Traffic Mgr., Dept. CM-7
347 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Wabash 6600
Please send me the big FREE Colorado Vacation Book

Name.....
Address.....
City.....
State.....

☐ Mark "X" here if you wish Tours Book

Worth take leading rank in population. Houston for three years was temporary capital of the republic of Texas. Today the State capital is at Austin.

Of the cities next in rank to the four leaders in population there are El Paso, Beaumont and Wichita Falls, all growing rapidly. Amarillo, largely because of the development of great oil and gas fields 50 miles to the north, seems destined to show the largest increase in 1930.

Texas was discovered just 400 years ago and was held by Spain for nearly three centuries. In which time nothing at all was done in the way of settlement or development of resources.

English Author Wins Suit Against Movie Corporation

"Feet of Clay" Is Declared to Be an Infringement of Sutton Vane's Play

LONDON—The suit of Sutton Vane, author of the play "Outward Bound," against the Paramount-Famous Players-Lasky Corporation of New York for an infringement of copyright in the production of the film "Feet of Clay" has been decided in favor of Mr. Vane by Mr. Justice Astbury in the Court of Chancery after six days' hearing. Stay of execution pending an appeal was granted by the court.

Mr. Justice Astbury in his decision mentioned that he had read the play "Outward Bound" and had seen the film "Feet of Clay." Three witnesses for the defendants had given evidence in Los Angeles and their depositions had been read. Mr. De Mille, producer of the film, he said "was hampered with opportunities for acquiring knowledge of 'Outward Bound' but he appeared to have offered more or less spartan resistance."

That seemed strange, continued the judge, if it were a fact, as Mr. De Mille asserted, that the reels complained of were the original work of himself and his two collaborators. When evidence of fact as to the question of evidence of fact was of vital importance it was extremely difficult for a judge to decide as to the reliability, truthfulness and accuracy of witnesses whom he had not seen. The real question in this case was whether there were sufficient similarities in the theme, ideas, treatment and language of the play and the film to constitute an infringement of copyright.

Mr. Justice Astbury said he was unable to resist the conclusion that a substantial portion of Mr. Vane's play had been copied directly or indirectly by the defendants. Therefore, there would be a declaration that the two reels infringed Mr. Vane's copyright and an injunction restraining the defendants from exhibiting the two reels. There will be an order for the delivery up or destruction of the infringing reels and for an account as to the damage, the defendants to pay the costs of the action.

NEW MEMBER NAMED FOR LECTURE BOARD

The Christian Science Board of Directors announces to the branch churches and societies that Richard J. Davis, C. S., of Chicago, Illinois, has been appointed a member of the Christian Science Board of Lecturers, to take effect immediately. Mr. Davis received his education in the public schools of Chicago, and in the University of Chicago. Later he pursued his studies in Europe.

Mr. Davis worked for the Cause of Christian Science during his school days. He was employed by The Christian Science Publishing Society for a period of ten years; was commissioned as Chaplain in the United States Navy, and served overseas during the World War. While employed with the Publishing Society, he took up the practice of Christian Science, and since his release from the Navy has devoted his time exclusively to this work.

Mr. Davis has served as Reader at the services conducted under the auspices of The Mother Church at the State Prison at Charlestown, Mass., and at the Charlestown Navy Yard. He has also served as First Reader in Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, Chicago. Mr. Davis became a member of The Mother Church in 1903.

English Author Wins Suit Against Movie Corporation

"Feet of Clay" Is Declared to Be an Infringement of Sutton Vane's Play

LONDON—The suit of Sutton Vane, author of the play "Outward Bound," against the Paramount-Famous Players-Lasky Corporation of New York for an infringement of copyright in the production of the film "Feet of Clay" has been decided in favor of Mr. Vane by Mr. Justice Astbury in the Court of Chancery after six days' hearing. Stay of execution pending an appeal was granted by the court.

Mr. Justice Astbury in his decision mentioned that he had read the play "Outward Bound" and had seen the film "Feet of Clay." Three witnesses for the defendants had given evidence in Los Angeles and their depositions had been read. Mr. De Mille, producer of the film, he said "was hampered with opportunities for acquiring knowledge of 'Outward Bound' but he appeared to have offered more or less spartan resistance."

That seemed strange, continued the judge, if it were a fact, as Mr. De Mille asserted, that the reels complained of were the original work of himself and his two collaborators. When evidence of fact as to the question of evidence of fact was of vital importance it was extremely difficult for a judge to decide as to the reliability, truthfulness and accuracy of witnesses whom he had not seen. The real question in this case was whether there were sufficient similarities in the theme, ideas, treatment and language of the play and the film to constitute an infringement of copyright.

Mr. Justice Astbury said he was unable to resist the conclusion that a substantial portion of Mr. Vane's play had been copied directly or indirectly by the defendants. Therefore, there would be a declaration that the two reels infringed Mr. Vane's copyright and an injunction restraining the defendants from exhibiting the two reels. There will be an order for the delivery up or destruction of the infringing reels and for an account as to the damage, the defendants to pay the costs of the action.

GOVERNMENT ACCEPTS CECIL RESOLUTION

LONDON—Lord Cusheundun, on behalf of the Government, agreed to a resolution regarding the limitation of arms proposed by Viscount Cecil of Chelwood in the House of Lords, declaring that "it is desirable that the preparatory commission should meet again at an early date, if possible before the meeting of the next Assembly of the League of Nations."

In this connection Lord Cusheundun said that the moment it became apparent that a meeting of the preparatory commission might lead to useful results, it would be called together.

Forest Efficiency Gets New Impetus in North Carolina

Federal Bill Making Possible Acquisition of Reserves in Line With Program

RALEIGH, N. C.—In line with recent activities of the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Survey to bring the natural resources of the State to their highest point of efficiency, passage of the McNary-Woodruff bill by Congress, making possible the acquisition of forest reserves in the eastern part of the State, is thought to furnish additional facilities to the State's program of development.

Children's Museum Addition Is Opened

Brooklyn Institution's Service to Be Improved With Enlarged Quarters

NEW YORK—A new addition to the Brooklyn Children's Museum, said to be the oldest children's museum in the world, has just been officially opened here.

It is a separate building—the old Smith mansion—on Brooklyn Avenue between St. Mark's Place and St. James's Place, and is accessible to the main building by crossing St. Mark's Place.

It was purchased in 1923 to relieve overcrowded conditions at the museum and will be used chiefly for lecture rooms, a part of the museum's library which serves 55,000 children a year, exhibit halls and a room for clay modeling.

Dr. William Henry Fox, director of museums of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, said that the Children's Museum of Brooklyn had been used as a model wherever children's museums had been established. Since the one in Brooklyn was opened in 1899, it is announced, 15 others have been established, including two in Boston and others in Detroit, Indianapolis, Cleveland, and in Cardiff, Wales.

"This institution is so widely known it has created a tradition," Dr. Fox said. "We are obliged by that tradition not to stand still, but to go on with our collections and educational activities."

ANTI-GOVERNMENT PLOT DISCOVERED

QUITO, Ecuador (AP)—The second anti-government plot, discovered within a few weeks, has come to light. The new plot was among army officers, under the leadership of a group who constituted "the military league."

The Minister of War removed from their commands Majors Guillermo Burbano, Ricardo Villacres, Alberto Pror and Aurelio Clarie, Capt. Federico Struve, Jose Moran, Augustin Pazmino and Horace Granja and Lieuts. Luis Sierra, Carlos Riquety and Luis Garzon. Most of these officers have been imprisoned.

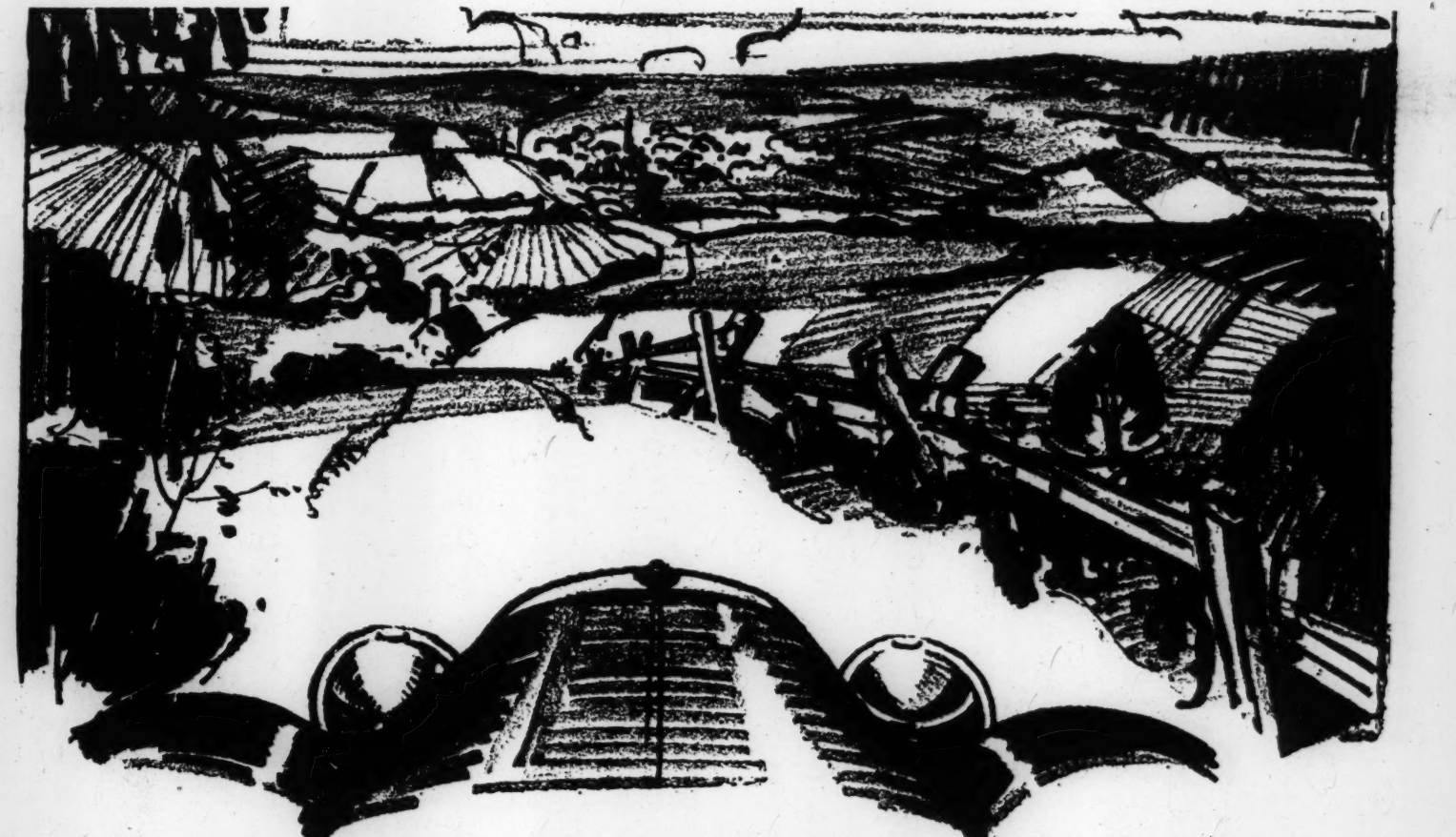
\$1 SAVES \$50
KOZAK
Auto Dry Wash

Special fabric. Just wipe dry car off. New car lustre constantly retained by Kozak. Study splashers, dirt, grime disappear instantly. Sold at most accessory counters in the East. Elsewhere at present by Ford dealers. If coupon is used, we will advise nearest dealer for future supply of Kozak. Price \$1.00 postpaid U. S. and Canada.

SAVES TWICE ITS PRICE
every time used. Normal life, months.

Kozak, 2 Park Place, Batavia, N. Y.
The statements about Kozak seem to be impossible, but I'd like to try it. I enclose \$1.00. Please send one Kozak. If for any reason it is found unsatisfactory, full price of \$1 will be refunded, without hickering, questioning or any fuss. (Standard Kozak warranty.)

Name.....
City.....
Street.....
State.....



—and the Roads That Once Were Open Will Be Open Once Again

Twenty million ordinary automobiles crowd the once open roads. A hundred million people seeking freedom from the drabness of daily life ride up and down the modern version of the trails of pioneers.

Yet, still there throbs in every vein, the old American call to romance and adventure, still the lure of going somewhere to meet the thrill of the unexpected.

But it's hard to get beyond the multitude in ordinary cars. There are so many of them. They fill so many highways that were lonely yesterday.

There is a way to leave the crowds behind. There is a car so swift, so comfortable, so dependable that you can reach and cross the farthest horizon with ease. It is the Reo Flying Cloud of 1929.

Roads that once were open are open roads again when you drive this pleasure car.

For the Reo Flying Cloud laughs at sluggish traffic as it alertly beats the rest to every opening.

Hour after hour, it will hit a higher average speed to take you farther than the average car can cruise.

Gayly it takes the roughest roads, the steepest climbs, the widest plains.

With a zest that's all its own, it sails you out to the roads that are still open, while making the roads that once were open seem uncrowded because it does so many things better.

There's a new Reo Flying Cloud of 1929 here for you to test. Try it out in every way you wish. Let it tell its story to you in its own sweet-running way.

1929 REO FLYING CLOUDS

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Lansing, Michigan

REO FLYING CLOUDS		REO WOLVERINES	
Coupe \$1625	Brougham \$1645	Roadster \$1685	Cabriolet \$1195
Victoria \$1795	Sedan \$1845	Prices at Lansing	Brougham \$1195
			Prices at Lansing

Rose Hanskat's Daily Talk



Not a Corset
Nor a
Corselet!

More slenderizing and youthful than any corset. STAYFORM makes you look pounds slimmer! Yet with absolute comfort, for this soft, supple garment has no bones or stays.

Let Rose Hanskat demonstrate STAYFORM on your own figure. At any of her shops. No obligation.

\$5.85 to \$25

1524-26 Stevens Bldg.

17 N. State St.
825 East 63rd Street
120 W. A. C. Building
810 N. Michigan Ave.
5123 Sheridan Rd.
57 E. Madison St.

Edgewater Beach Hotel
CHICAGO, ILL.

Shop Number 8, Taylor Arcade
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

Shop Number 18, Plankinton Arcade
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

813 Main Street, DUBUQUE, IOWA

Newman's Women's Shop
SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

14 Court Arcade Bldg.
TULSA, OKLAHOMA

Should you wish to receive a catalogue showing our various models and prices, fill out the blank below and mail to

THE STAYFORM CO.
4237-39 Lincoln Avenue
Chicago, Ill.

Name.....
Address.....
City.....
State.....

PUBLICITY WORK BY UTILITIES IN WEST DESCRIBED

College Faculty Members Hired in Missouri to Lecture, It Is Shown

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Publicity activities carried on by the Missouri Committee on Public Utility Information were described by J. B. Sheridan, secretary, before the Federal Trade Commission, which is investigating the power industry. The purpose of the bureau on the whole had been to influence public opinion, Mr. Sheridan said.

Two Missouri college professors were paid for lectures described by Mr. Sheridan as "certainly not unfavorable to public utilities." Accounts filed by him showed that \$50 was paid to A. S. Landsdorf of Washington University and approximately \$250 to E. J. McCausland, dean of the college of engineering, University of Missouri, for lectures delivered at teachers' colleges in Missouri. Suggestions as to what should be included in his talks were made to Dean McCausland by the information committee, and his lecture was later printed for distribution.

A campaign was organized through the committee to have Carl Thompson, of the Public Ownership League, withdrawn from the platform of the Redpath Chautauque, and his remarks modified. The manager of the Chautauque reported that 10,000 more protests were received in Missouri than in several other states put together.

Member companies were urged to advertise extensively in the newspapers largely on the grounds that they would receive more attention than those that didn't. Mr. Sheridan said: "Haven't the newspapers been told that if they maintained a favorable attitude toward the utility companies, it would bring them increased advertising?" Mr. Sheridan was asked. He replied that he could not recall telling any papers that.

"Isn't it true that you have put certain arguments on rates in print while at the same time writing in your correspondence that these facts were not exactly true?" Mr. Sheridan could not remember, but was advised that such would be shown by certain letters filed with the commission. Mr. Sheridan later admitted that much of the publicity work had been distorted.

Missouri newspapers had used 443 pages of the material put out by the committee during 12 months ended Nov. 1, it was disclosed. The committee's release has a circulation of 2300 and gives the newspapers not only the text, but headlines, "to make it convenient for the editor and to get the story into the headline," Mr. Sheridan said.

Pamphlets numbering 80,000 on gas, electricity, telephone and electric railways had been distributed to 97 per cent of the total high school enrollment in the State. During last year 553 public addresses were made on utility subjects.

When questioned about a survey of textbooks which he made as chairman of a sub-committee of the National Electric Light Association, Mr. Sheridan said that nothing had been done to get rid of the objectionable features found.

Gentiles Subscribe to Jewish Temple

Fellowship Window Has Post of Honor in Grouping in Edifice at Portland

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PORTLAND, Ore.—A fellowship window, the gift of 165 members of the Gentile community of Portland, was presented to Congregation Beth Israel at the dedication of its new \$400,000 temple here.

The window expresses in art glass the thought which prompted the offering. It contains the inscription from the Prophet Malachi, "Have we not all one Father? Hath not one God created us all?" Above the inscription is a pair of clasped hands representing the idea of understanding between Christian and Jew.

The fellowship window is the first window in art glass to be installed in the new temple, a structure of Byzantine type, built of sandstone and marble. The center of its interior is a large auditorium, its walls a glowing tone and its ceiling a high vaulting dome. The fellowship window occupies a central position in the window grouping.

Among the rabbis who have been the leaders of the Portland congregation are Stephen S. Wise, who was here from 1900 to 1906, and Jonah B. Wise, from 1906 to 1926. Both are now noted Jewish leaders in New York City.

HATHAM CREAM CHEESE

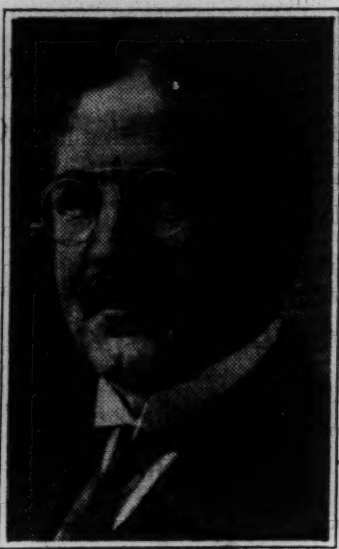
Buy it by the slice

You'll love its rich, fresh flavor—different because it is made from pure, sweet table cream.

Sold by leading dealers including many A. & P. Stores

Made by T. P. GRANT CO., Boston.

Aided Peace Move



SALMON O. LEVINSON
Played Leading Part in Start of Movement to Put War Under Civilization's Ban.

Alaska Literally 'Taking the Air'

Territory Is Rapidly Developing Aviation and Airports

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—More use is made of the airplane in Alaska in proportion to the population than in any other community in the world, reports received by the office of the Alaska Railroad of the Department of the Interior show.

The old days of poling boats up and down shallow streams and hauling supplies long distances by dog team are giving way to an era in which such services are performed expeditiously by airplane. Today when a prospector hears of a new strike 200 miles across trackless wastes he does not plod as in the Klondike days, but hops across an airplane.

Alaskan commercial fliers have flown 300,000 miles with passengers during the last six years, reports show. There are now 40 flying fields in Alaska and all of them are regularly in use. Many communities have cleared fields to make possible the landing of airplanes at any time. Commercial hangars at Fairbanks and Anchorage are housing many planes.

The Government is almost the only agency not using the airplane in Alaska, it is found. The mails are still carried by old-fashioned methods. As far back as 1924 the Government installed experimental air-mail service between Fairbanks and McGrath and the route was flown eight consecutive trips by Lieut. Carl B. Eielson, who recently flew across the north pole with Capt. George H. Wilkins from Point Barrow to Spitzbergen. The service was satisfactory but the funds ran out and it was discontinued. Later, during the breakup of ice on the Yukon, mail went to Nome by airplane for a trip or two but the service was temporary.

BETTER FARMING MOVE UNDER WAY IN MEXICO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEXICO CITY—Speedy development of better and more widespread farming in Mexico is the 1928 program of the Mexican Department of Agriculture. Extensive colonization of barren areas and more efficient cultivation will go far toward effecting Mexico's economic rehabilitation, it is believed.

The present program of the department, which is reported to be meeting with great success, deals largely with the better farming and new colonization methods. Schools are being founded for modern farming instruction, the buying of up-to-date implements is being encouraged, and experts in the department are making intricate readjustments of contracts and concessions relative to colonization movements.

ACTORS TO LEARN TO SPEAK
BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
CULVER CITY, Calif.—Motion picture actors and actresses will be taught to speak for the talking pictures under an arrangement which local studios are making with the University of Southern California. Instruction will be under direction of Ray K.immel, dean of the school of speech at the university.

MOTHS
SENTRY ANTI-MOTH container hangs in closet. Pure, Woolens full of moth-eaten clothes. Satisfaction or money back. Price \$2.00 by mail. COMPANY, 64 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

Visit Boston's Most Beautiful Restaurant

EL SEVILLA
Located at 130 BOYLSTON STREET
Convenient to Theatre and Shopping Districts

A DELICIOUS PLACE TO ENJOY DELICIOUS FOODS AT POPULAR PRICES—AND AMID THE ROMANTIC ATMOSPHERE OF SUNNY SPAIN

MENU SUGGESTIONS—
Little Neck Clams, Cocktail Sauce 30
Chicken a la King, Long Branch Potatoes 85
Fresh Crab Meat Salad, Chili Mayonnaise 65
Fresh Strawberry Tartlet 10

OTHER GINTER RESTAURANTS
Wedgewood—331 Washington St. Ambassador—41 Winter St.
Deluxe—495 Washington St. Regency—461 Washington St.

Also Band Box Luncheons at 122 Tremont St.—126 Tremont St.—107 Federal St.

Idea of Outlawing War Shows Rapid Growth in Ten Years

Chicago Lawyer Put Humanitarian Movement in Terms Readily Understood by Public

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—One of the historic points of origin of the proposal to outlaw war, now before the world powers, is destined to be a Chicago law office where a man who put this great humanitarian idea into a working program remains quietly pursuing his legal profession.

Ten years ago Salmon O. Levinson began advocating outlawry as a means of ridding the world of war. Today he feels he can step from the scene with its promotion assured. The idea blossomed anew in the French proposal for a peace treaty with the United States and Mr. Levinson rejoices in the promise of an even more fruitful harvest in the counter proposal by Frank B. Kellogg, United States Secretary of State, for a multilateral treaty to embrace other nations.

Simplicity of Kellogg Plan
"The Secretary of State, and President Coolidge who stands back of him," Mr. Levinson said, "have made themselves eligible for the Nobel Peace Prize in proposing to all nations that they join in a treaty to renounce war as a means of settling disputes. The great value of the Kellogg proposal lies in its simplicity."

"The Secretary of State has declared for the outlawry of all war, without adjectives, ambiguities, subtleties or loopholes. Open diplomacy has finally hit the earth. The Kellogg proposal will be accepted because it expresses the will of the people who pay the cost of wars in lives and money. The Kellogg proposal is destined to destroy the infamous war system of the world."

Mr. Levinson, who became nationally known when his name was attached to the Levinson-Borah resolution for the outlawry of war, the internationally known name, his phrase "the outlawry of war" was quoted in English by M. Briand of France in his proposal for a peace pact with the United States. A modest citizen in his home town here, Stepping aside to look at the growth of the outlawry idea, he marvels at its sudden development even beyond his boldest hopes.

Viewed From Legal Angle
The vivid slogan, "to outlaw war," and the idea that the barbaric institution could be made illegal by a simple agreement among nations, were the outcome of a study he made to satisfy his own questions the year of the outbreak of the World War. He put the idea into print in March of 1918 when he wrote an article which appeared in the New Republic, a weekly magazine. "But it was smothered by the smoke of war," said Mr. Levinson. People were not in a mood to study the legal aspects of war at that time, however, that Mr. Levinson attacked the problem. His two sons went to war. He saw everybody sacrificing for it. "Lives, children, money, ethics—people were ready to give up everything," continued the attorney. "Why could this thing come?" I asked myself. It was then I started on a search to find out how war got its great, its unlimited power. Was it legal or illegal? Most people seemed to think it was illegal, but no one actually knew. Being a lawyer, I wanted to find out. I went through volumes of international law, but I couldn't find a line to

Outstanding Supporters Listed
"In all these years," Mr. Levinson observed, "the plan has had only seven or eight outstanding supporters. Besides Senator Borah, Senator

Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, succeeded Senator Knox as the exponent of the outlawry movement in Congress where, in the words of the author of outlawry, he has become "its dynamic and uncompromising champion."

"I have been," Mr. Levinson said, "in the quiet of his study into public light. Early in 1919 he interested the late Philander C. Knox, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, and former Secretary of State. Senator Knox helped him a great deal in perfecting it, Mr. Levinson said.

Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, succeeded Senator Knox as the exponent of the outlawry movement in Congress where, in the words of the author of outlawry, he has become "its dynamic and uncompromising champion."

"Say it with Flowers"
Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada

Penn The Florist
124 Tremont Street, LIBerty 4317
BOSTON, MASS.

Beacon Jeweler
Also Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
SPECIALISTS ON SWISS WATCHES
240A Massachusetts Avenue
BOSTON

Flowers Telegraphed to All Parts of the World

Caplan The Florist
128 Mass. Ave., BOSTON.
Kenmore 5042

JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER
EXPERT REPAIRING
BEADS RE-STRUNG & REPAIRED
50¢ and Up
ARTHUR W. WITT
100 N. STATE ST. BOSTON, MASS.

China and Glass Merchants
At 32 NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON
ESTABLISHED 1798

Maker of Fine Clothes
Imported Woolens Exclusively
Clement D. Medeiros
MEN'S TAILOR
206 Tremont Building
Tremont and Beacon Streets
BOSTON

Richard Briggs Inc.

China and Glass Merchants
At 32 NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON
ESTABLISHED 1798

Flowers Telegraphed to All Parts of the World

Caplan The Florist
128 Mass. Ave., BOSTON.
Kenmore 5042

Beacon Jeweler
Also Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
SPECIALISTS ON SWISS WATCHES
240A Massachusetts Avenue
BOSTON

China and Glass Merchants
At 32 NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON
ESTABLISHED 1798

All-British Labor Parley Summoned to Meet in London

Delegates From All Dominions Will Discuss Commonwealth Problems in Conclave

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—A British Commonwealth Labor Conference will meet here on July 2, on the invitation of the Labor Party and the Trade Union Congress.

J. Ramsay MacDonald, ex-Prime Minister, will welcome the delegates at the opening meeting which is to be held in the British Labor Party's new headquarters in Transport House, Smith's Square. Labor organizations in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada, Newfoundland, India, the Irish Free State, Northern Ireland, Ceylon, British Guiana, Rhodesia, Trinidad, and Palestine have been invited to send representatives.

The conference is the second of its kind to be held in England, the first having been in 1925. Eight questions are on the agenda for discussion. They concern subject peoples; intercommonwealth relations; world peace; state trading within the Commonwealth; migration and socialization; policies of commonwealth labor movements and results; social insurance schemes; reciprocity; and intercommonwealth labor relations.

A preliminary memorandum by the British Trades Union Congress and the British Labor Party, acting jointly, favors the grant of self-government to all subject peoples in the British Empire with as little delay as may be compatible with existing commitments, except states like Kenya, where, British Labor

Red Cross Relief Forces Mobilize
Prepared for Any Emergency in the Flooded Districts of Missouri and Arkansas

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The midwestern area of the American Red Cross with headquarters here has mobilized its forces and is developing plans to care for any emergency situation that may arise in connection with the floods of southern Missouri and northern Arkansas.

Walter Wessellus, assistant to the manager of the district, is at Kennett, Mo., Dunklin County, the center of the most recent floods, with a view to handling the situation there. He reported by telephone that there are sufficient food supplies for immediate needs and that workers are adequate unless new developments come. Approximately 1500 families in this district are without homes and more than 100,000 acres under water. Relief workers are seeking to strengthen levees to check a new break.

Approximately 50 per cent of the land that is flooded in this vicinity was under cultivation and in a statement just issued O. S. Harrison, chairman of the Dunklin County Red Cross, said that the damage this year will be greater than during the floods of last year because the 1928 crops were virtually made and it is too late for replanting.

A Red Cross worker is stationed in Jackson County, Ark., and is directing flood relief work there. About 500 families have been driven from their homes by the high waters. No special appeal for funds is to be made, unless the situation becomes more acute, as the Red Cross has sufficient supplies and workers to care for the refugees now.

Engraved Letter Heads
VOSE-SWAIN
530 ATLANTIC AVENUE
BOSTON

Domino
THE HOUSEWIFE'S NAME FOR Granulated Sugar

Clement D. Medeiros
MEN'S TAILOR
206 Tremont Building
Tremont and Beacon Streets
BOSTON

Richard Briggs Inc.

China and Glass Merchants
At 32 NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON
ESTABLISHED 1798

Flowers Telegraphed to All Parts of the World

Caplan The Florist
128 Mass. Ave., BOSTON.
Kenmore 5042

Beacon Jeweler
Also Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
SPECIALISTS ON SWISS WATCHES
240A Massachusetts Avenue
BOSTON

China and Glass Merchants
At 32 NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON
ESTABLISHED 1798

Maker of Fine Clothes
Imported Woolens Exclusively
Clement D. Medeiros
MEN'S TAILOR
206 Tremont Building
Tremont and Beacon Streets
BOSTON

Richard Briggs Inc.

China and Glass Merchants
At 32 NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON
ESTABLISHED 1798

Flowers Telegraphed to All Parts of the World

Caplan The Florist
128 Mass. Ave., BOSTON.
Kenmore 5042

Beacon Jeweler
Also Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
SPECIALISTS ON SWISS WATCHES
240A Massachusetts Avenue
BOSTON

China and Glass Merchants
At 32 NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON
ESTABLISHED 1798

Industrial Safety Makes Fine Record

Insurance Company Proves That Size and Work Is Not Vital Factor

Shops and factories can be run safely regardless of the kind or size of work involved, asserts the Policyholders' Service Bureau of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in a leaflet recently issued on industrial safety.

It cites six examples of successful accident prevention work. The outstanding one is that, among the 600 employees of the Colonie Shops of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad no reportable injury has occurred during 2½ years.

Eighty-one employees of the Neenah Mills of the Kimberly Clark Company worked eight months without losing a day as a result of accident. Employees of the Omaha Packing Company worked 89,800 man days without a lost-time mishap.

For three months, 132 drivers of the Green Cab Company of Cleveland drove their taxicabs with a perfect safety record, it is recorded. Two years of continuous 24-hour-a-day operation by the furnace department of the Union Carbide Company and 62 days of operation by a large cotton mill in New England were completed without loss of time by any operative.

The National Rockland Bank of Boston
Capital - - - \$1,000,000
Surplus - - - 2,500,000

BOSTON OFFICE
50 Congress Street
ROXBURY OFFICE
2343 Washington Street

Rug Cleaning and Oriental Repairing
Our Watchwords Are "Courtesy and Service"

Adams & Swett
Roxbury, Mass.
Rug Cleaners for 70 Years
Highland 4100-4101-4102

Cold Storage Your Furs
When shall we call?
Remodeling Repairing
Fur Scarfs and Trimmings
Manufacturing Furs
Merkin's Fur Shop
26 West Street, Boston, Mass.
Room 408 Liberty 8836

Engraved Letter Heads
VOSE-SWAIN
530 ATLANTIC AVENUE
BOSTON

Domino
THE HOUSEWIFE'S NAME FOR Granulated Sugar

Clement D. Medeiros
MEN'S TAILOR
206 Tremont Building
Tremont and Beacon Streets
BOSTON

Richard Briggs Inc.

China and Glass Merchants
At 32 NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON
ESTABLISHED 1798

Flowers Telegraphed to All Parts of the World

Caplan The Florist
128 Mass. Ave., BOSTON.
Kenmore 5042

Beacon Jeweler
Also Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
SPECIALISTS ON SWISS WATCHES
240A Massachusetts Avenue
BOSTON

China and Glass Merchants
At 32 NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON
ESTABLISHED 1798

Maker of Fine Clothes
Imported Woolens Exclusively
Clement D. Medeiros
MEN'S TAILOR
206 Tremont Building
Tremont and Beacon Streets
BOSTON

Richard Briggs Inc.

China and Glass Merchants
At 32 NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON
ESTABLISHED 1798

Flowers Telegraphed to All Parts of the World

Caplan The Florist
128 Mass. Ave., BOSTON.
Kenmore 5042

Beacon Jeweler
Also Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
SPECIALISTS ON SWISS WATCHES
240A Massachusetts Avenue
BOSTON

China and Glass Merchants
At 32 NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON
ESTABLISHED 1798

Maker of Fine Clothes
Imported Woolens Exclusively
Clement D. Medeiros
MEN'S TAILOR
206 Tremont Building
Tremont and Beacon Streets
BOSTON

Richard Briggs Inc.

China and Glass Merchants
At 32 NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON
ESTABLISHED 1798

Flowers Telegraphed to All Parts of the World

Caplan The Florist
128 Mass. Ave., BOSTON.
Kenmore 5042

Beacon Jeweler
Also Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
SPECIALISTS ON SWISS WATCHES
240A Massachusetts Avenue
BOSTON

China and Glass Merchants
At 32 NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON
ESTABLISHED 1798

AMERICAN LOANS ABROAD PROVING OF MUTUAL AID

Eventual Effect on Labor
in United States Is Dis-
cussed at Institute

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Foreign loans granted by the United States have on the whole stimulated imports into the borrowers' countries and therefore have been rather beneficial than harmful to American labor, said Robert R. Kuczynski at the International Relations Institute at the University of Chicago. Dr. Kuczynski is a council member of the Institute of Economics at Washington, D. C.

"It may, of course, be," he continued, "that in the long run American loans to a country like Germany will increase that country's competitive strength. But as long as Germany goes on borrowing in America, she will have a surplus of imports, and she can finally redeem her American loans only by a surplus of exports, that is, by successfully competing with American industry."

Open Market for Commodities
The theme of the institute's speaker was American loans to Germany and his conclusion was this: "If America continues to export capital to Germany, she will find there an open market for her commodities, the reparation plan will operate successfully, and the American savers will enjoy profitable investments. If America should stop lending, she would lose a good market, both for commodities and for capital, and reparation payments would become doubtful. But America cannot go on forever lending to Germany. Some day America must be prepared to accept redemption with all its consequences."

Reviewing the American loan situation in general, he said in part: "The United States indeed is by far the most important of the recent creditors of Germany. Out of a total of \$1,580,000,000, \$1,067,000,000 or two-thirds, were issued to the United States, \$189,000,000 in Holland, \$172,000,000 in England, and \$155,000,000 in all other countries combined."

Observance of Reasonable Limit
"Heavy as the terms of many American loans to Germany may be, if measured by the yield to the borrower, the total amount so far involved is not of a size as to make it doubtful that almost every borrower would be able to raise the funds necessary to fulfill his obligations when they become due."

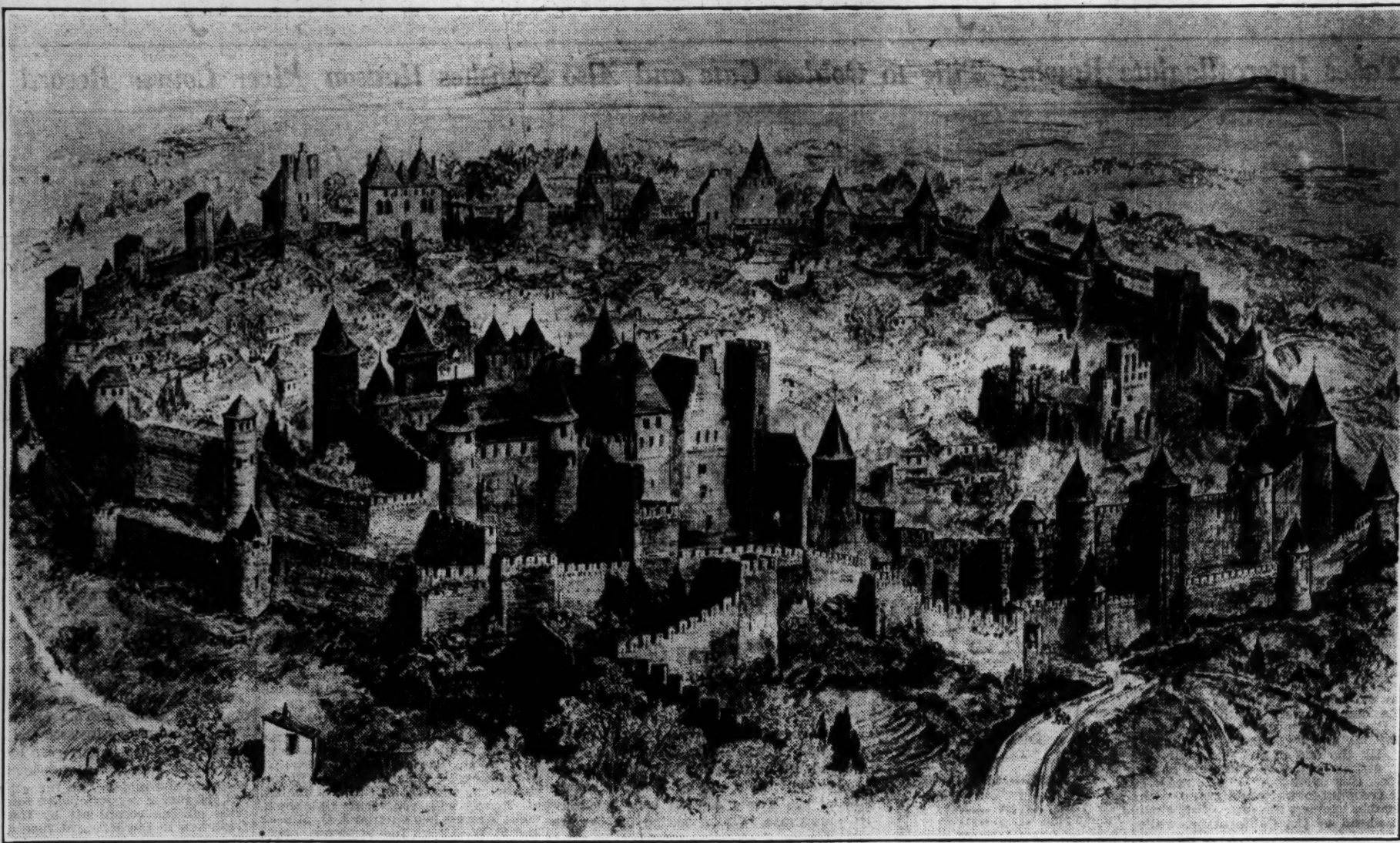
"If then the American loans to Germany are kept within reasonable limits as to amounts and as to terms, the American investors can feel pretty sure that practically all German borrowers, even in case America some day should stop lending, will be able to raise the funds necessary for the redemption of the principal and they may also expect that the transfer of the sums will not encounter unsurmountable difficulties."

"The American loans granted to Germany have thus far proved beneficial both to Germany and to the United States. The economic and financial rehabilitation of Germany has been considerably promoted by the funds obtained from abroad. The German borrowers were enabled to expand their business. With increasing prosperity receipts from customs duties and taxes increased. The internal raising of reparation payments thereby became comparatively easy."

Prove Mutually Beneficial
"Foreign exchanges became so abundant as to provide both for the transfer of the reparation payments and for the payments for the ever-increasing imports. The American bankers on the other hand earned high commissions, the American investors received a high rate of interest, American exports found an outlet in Germany. No doubt, those loans have proved beneficial in the past. But will it be the same in the future?"

"What will be the effect of the redemption of the German credits upon the economic life of the United States? Germany, like any other country borrowing abroad, has used the proceeds of her foreign loans largely to pay for imports and must, like any other country redeeming foreign credits, curtail her imports or expand her exports. If, then, the United States should not lend to other countries the principal received from German borrowers, she would have to curtail her exports, or expand her imports."

Almost-a-Mile Circuit of Ramparts, a Spectacle Imposingly Perched on a Hill



From a Drawing by A. Robida. Reproduced by Permission of the Syndicat d'Initiative, Carcassonne.
Carcassonne, the Walled City in the South of France, Which Will Celebrate From July 15 to 29 Its Two Thousandth Anniversary. It is a Most Remarkably Preserved Place.

City of Carcassonne Having Two Thousandth Anniversary

A Story-Book French Citadel of Medieval Ramparts
and Towers Richly Present in Bulwarks of Stone
for the Modern Tourist to Marvel At

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

TWO thousand years ago Carcassonne was founded. When Caesar came, nearly 60 years before the Christian era, and ancient Gaul was divided into four provinces—the Narbonnaise, the Aquitaine, the Lyonnaise, and the Belgique—Carcassonne was already a place of some importance. It was Carcaso of Gallia Narbonensis, belonging to the Vois Tectosages.

No wonder that the inhabitants of this walled city, whose appearance with its ramparts and towers is not unlike its appearance in the Middle Ages, are celebrating its two thousandth anniversary. No wonder that France is joining in these celebrations, which are to be held from July 15 to 29. No wonder that travelers from the end of the earth are coming to see the picturesque fortified place which has such a remarkable history. It reminds Europeans, and those who have sprung from European stock, of the deep roots that they and their civilization possess, in still surviving towns. For these towns have seen Gauls and Romans, and then, when the disintegration of the Empire began, the Visigoths, who resisted the attacks of the Franks, but who finally yielded to the invasion of the Arabs, who in their turn were vanquished by Pepin-le-Bref, who became King of the Franks in 751.

It is true that this city, which is being filled with visitors in expectation of the fete, has been rebuilt, but everywhere are vestiges of far-off days, and as one looks upon its great gates, its strong towers, its huge walls, on which walked the sentries of our remote ancestors, one experiences a sensation akin to awe. Here, for example, is a promenade which dates from the sixteenth century, when Carcassonne was in the hands of the Visigoths. From the ninth to the eleventh centuries Carcassonne formed a separate county. Then till the middle of the thirteenth century it formed a viscounty, and the lords of the place called themselves the Viscounts of Beziers. They had seen the decline of the Carolingians. Then the crown took possession of Carcassonne on account of the part played by the city in the

struggle between the Albigensians and the Crusaders. When the inhabitants revolted against the King, a few years later, the principal inhabitants were expelled. But they were permitted to take up quarters on the other side of the river. Thus arose the new town, which was likewise fortified. Today the Ville Basse and the Cité are connected by bridges, one of them built in the thirteenth century.

Such Ramparts!
There it stands in the southwestern corner of France, this comparatively small but unique town. The city is on a summit of a steep hill. Nowhere in the world will you see such ramparts. The spectacle of this city, perched on a hill, and inclosed with its citadels and its spires, is astonishing. The outer circuit measures nearly a mile in circumference. It probably belongs to the end of the thirteenth century. The fine castle, which appears almost impregnable, is probably two or three centuries earlier in construction. The old cathedral was begun in the eleventh century, and is for the most part Romanesque in style. Yet parts of it are of Gothic architecture, and the magnificent stained glass is of the Renaissance period.

Viollet-le-Duc, who carried out

judicious restorations, has written an interesting study of the town, and those who care for these things may follow his story on the fortifications themselves. The place dominated the road into Spain, and was therefore important to the Romans, though it also invited the conquest of the Moors. Nothing is more impressive than the terrible onslaught of Simon de Montfort, who crushed out so-called heresy. These and other historical reminiscences give the modern workaday city an extraordinary prestige. Henry James, however, making his tour of France, though duly affected by the walls and battlements and the chemin de ronde, the embattlemented enceinte, the crenelated constructions, seemed to find the place something of an enormous toy, an immense Noah's Ark.

The Perfection of It
That was doubtless due to the very perfection of Carcassonne. Whoever has seen the vivid vignettes of Gustave Doré will recognize Carcassonne as the model of them all. The conglomeration of turrets and bastions, battlements and barbicans, is truly romantic. The elaborate outworks, the splendid gateways, the huge gray towers, are so wonderfully preserved that the old town has, as it were, become a specimen of what such towns were in the days when they resisted the onslaught of great armies. Perhaps Carcassonne would be a better representative of its age if it were not quite so good—that is to say, if it were crumbling and in ruins. It has been repaired until it has become almost incredible. Still, we must not find fault with the restorer who has done his work so well. We must decide whether we want broken stones—mere relics of the times—or a renovated place which certainly evokes, despite its completeness, the Middle Ages. Most people prefer the city as it has been

retouched by the architect who specialized in such performances.

The imagination is deeply stirred. Many centuries ago this was how men were compelled to fortify themselves. They were afraid of invasion. They thought much of battles. War succeeded war, washing up the slopes of the hills, its waves dashing against the thick stone armor with which men were compelled to protect themselves. As one looks upon Carcassonne, admirable as it is, one realizes that, after all, the world has made progress, and that such fortified places are now without utility. Perhaps the day will come when weapons, offensive and defensive, will be cast aside. That is, as I think, the true lesson of Carcassonne, which is to celebrate the two thousandth anniversary of its foundation.

ADEQUATE CORN CROP FORECAST IN MEXICO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEXICO CITY—For perhaps the first time in her history, Mexico this year will probably not be obliged to import any great quantity of corn, which is a chief food of a great part of the Mexican people. This prospect is held forth in the report on a survey of the Nation's 1928 corn crop made by the Federation of Mexican Chambers of Commerce.

The survey shows that there are slightly more than 14,000,000 pounds of corn on hand throughout the coun-

try and that the 1928 crop prospects are very promising, due to an abundance of rain. Mexico, each other year, has been compelled to import large quantities of corn to feed her people, the greatest importation of recent years being in 1921, when 270,000,000 kilograms (slightly more than 540,000,000 pounds) were brought into the country. Last year, however, only 28,000,000 kilograms were imported.



A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT
EITHER
A "BITE" OR A FULL MEAL

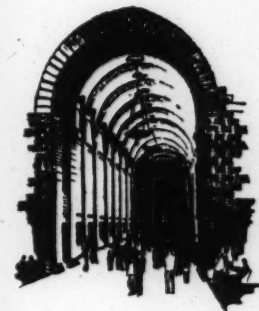
Waldorf Restaurant

226 Huntington Avenue

ALWAYS A LARGE VARIETY ON
THE MENU TO SELECT FROM

42 RESTAURANTS IN AND AROUND BOSTON

New England's Largest Financial Institution



THE First National Bank of Boston has built an outstanding Trust Department in New England by keeping abreast of every new development in Trust Service. It offers to individuals and corporations the benefit of its broad experience in every phase of Trust Administration.

The **FIRST**
NATIONAL BANK of
BOSTON

1784 :: :: 1928

Capital and Surplus \$50,000,000

**JENNEY
GASOLINE**

Kiwanis Pledges Aid to Students in Choice of Work

World Group Would Eliminate
Chance Selection
of Careers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SEATTLE, Wash.—Kiwanis International, at its twelfth annual convention, pledged its members to an extensive campaign to eliminate the chance choice of employment for youth about to leave educational institutions.

Each boy has the opportunity of becoming familiar, through actual observation, with as many different kinds of businesses and professions as he desires to investigate, it is said.

Fred Page Higgins of Toronto, vice-president of Kiwanis International, told the convention that every Canadian was impressed with Kiwanis because of its accomplishments.

"Since Kiwanis is an international organization, one of the finest tasks is the building of a greater mutual trust, respect and love into the international consciousness of Canada and the United States," he said. "Our two nations may well have the world look to us as an enduring example of friendship and peace. Not once in over 100 years has there been a violation of trust, even if we have the longest unfortified boundary in the world."

"In our arrogance as a white race we have looked upon everyone whose skin is of a different color from our own as inferior. What we must learn quickly now is to be broad minded enough to see and respect the essential dignity and sanctity of every human being."

"We must not judge by the color of a man's skin, but by the quality of humanity it covers," Dr. John MacKay of Winnipeg, world traveler and college president, said in his address on the "New Pacific Era."

Dr. MacKay urged the building of a bridge of understanding and mutual respect across the Pacific.

LEVIATHAN REPAIRS VOTED
WASHINGTON (P)—Necessary expenses for the semiannual drydocking of the steamship Leviathan have been approved by the Shipping Board. The vessel will be laid up at the Boston dry dock from July 21 to 29.

Jenney Ethyl particularly designed for high compression engines and for cars that have an accumulation of carbon.



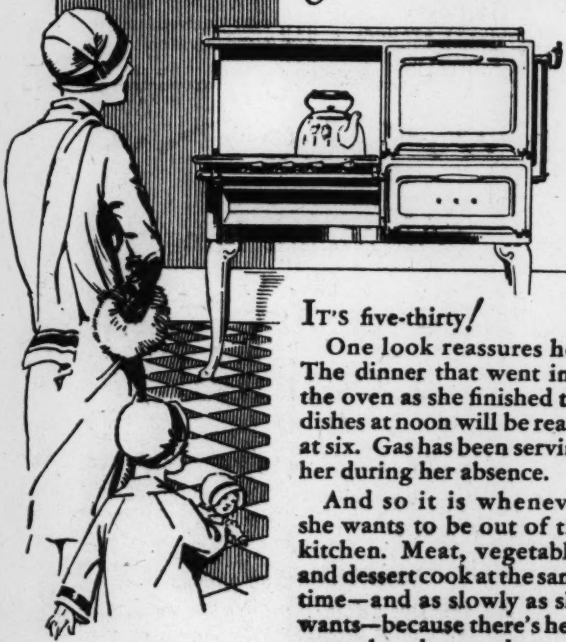
The strongest advocates of Jenney Gasoline are those who use it. For over a century—since 1812—the name "Jenney" has been a guarantee of quality. Keep going with Jenney Gasoline.

JENNEY MFG. CO.—EST. 1812

At clubs, hotels
and all dealers



Gas
...THE BETTER FUEL
makes time
for other things



GAS—THE BETTER FUEL—is quickest, cleanest, most convenient and dependable for cooking. Call on your local gas company for demonstrations of cooking, water heating, house heating, refrigeration, incineration, and many other uses for GAS—THE BETTER FUEL.

For the benefit of the people of New England a series of messages, of which this is one, is being published by the gas industry of New England. They contain interesting information about GAS—THE BETTER FUEL—and its importance in your home.

SWIMMERS MEET IN LAST TRYOUT

Several Surprises Are With-
in Possibility at
Detroit

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DETROIT—In the final tryouts for the men's swimming team to represent the United States at the Olympic Games in Holland, several surprises are within possibility. The races here, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday at the Detroit Boat Club will bring out a number of first-class stars who did not compete in the recent A. A. U. national outdoor championships at San Francisco. Even were the field limited to those who competed in that meet, it is by no means assured that the results would be similar.

Of the six events to be tried here, the 100-meter free-style looks to be the most uncertain. John Weissmuller of the Illinois Athletic Club, title defender in this event, was forced to break the world's record in this event at San Francisco to defeat by a touch George H. Kojac of the New York Boys' Club. Kojac appears to be improving his racing strategy, and this added to his strength may make him Weissmuller's most formidable rival. Walter Lauffer of the Lake Shore Athletic Club, Chicago, who did not compete in outdoor races, is another rival capable of forcing Weissmuller to the limit.

Other candidates
Some other likely candidates in this event, capable of turning to advantage any slump made by the three leaders, are John Woods of Hawaii, P. C. Samson of the I. A. C., James Bronson and George Fischer of the New York A. C., and a few of the college stars.

D. P. Kahanamoku and Samuel Kahanamoku, of Hawaii, who finished second and third in the century at the last Olympics, are not entered in the tryouts.

In the 100-meter backstroke, Lauffer and Kojac are the favorites, both having broken world records and won all titles in this style of swimming. Warren Kaula of Hawaii set an Olympic record in winning the backstroke title in 1924, but he will not try to qualify here.

In the absence of Lauffer, Kojac won the backstroke title in San Francisco. Arthur Hargrave of the Olympic Club, who finished second to Kojac, is another prospect who will meet keen competition from David Young and Fessler of the New York A. C., Paul Wyatt of Erie, Pa., is another possibility. He was second at the last Olympics. At 400 meters, freestyle, Weissmuller still looks invincible, though C. L. Crabbe of Yale gave him a good race in the outdoor championships. Samson is a star at this distance. Harry Glancy of the Penn. A. C., Philadelphia, also is a contender in the 400-meter race.

Crabbe
An outstanding favorite for the 1500-meter swim is Crabbe, who won the recent A. A. U. championship in world's record time. His distance is out of the field of Weissmuller and Lauffer.

In the 800-meter relay, the probable place winners are Crabbe, who won the recent A. A. U. championship, Wallace O'Connor, who swam on the winning team at the last Olympics, helped the I. A. C. to a new world record at 800 yards in San Francisco, and may again win a place on the United States team. A race at 200 meters is to be held to determine the four regulars and two substitutes for this event.

Breast stroke prospects for the United States are the most numerous, and somewhat by the question of Walter Spence's citizenship. This Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. swimmer, who consistently winning breast stroke races until he got a little off form at San Francisco, may have to represent some British possession if he competes at the Olympics. The rival who defeated him on the Pacific Coast, Thomas Blankenship of the Athens A. C., Oakland, is a promising candidate, but could not be expected to defeat Spence at the latter's best. R. D. Sisson of the I. A. C., who won the Olympic title four years ago, is now ineligible to defend.

Diving for Title
The fancy diving here will be for the National A. A. U. championships. The make-up of the Olympic diving team was indicated in connection with the national swimming title games at San Francisco, but the final selection will be made here. It is believed that P. J. Des Jardines of Miami, Fla., M. G. Riley of the Los Angeles A. C., and H. D. Smith of the same club have an edge on A. C. Wynne of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, the 1924 Olympic champion, and Walter N. Colbath '28 of Northwestern University.

In water polo, the United States representative was to have been picked at the indoor games in Chicago. The journey, however, resulted in a tangle and it is yet to be decided whether the I. A. C. team, which won the final game, will be selected as a unit, or a team assembled of individual stars.

FLYING CLOUD STILL HOLDS A GOOD LEAD

DOUGLAS BRIDGE, Calif. (P)—Holding to his lead, Flying Cloud, the limbed young Karok Indian, approached this station late Tuesday.

DEWEES

House and Garden Frocks
3.95—10.75

A new summer department has just been opened on our 4th floor... the "little" frocks that bloom fresh and cool in every wardrobe... wash crepes and the newly-smart linens, dotted swisses, lawns, piques and voiles... sizes 14-46.

Take a Magic Package
on Your Picnic Party

Keeps the ice cream firm for hours. No ice or salt. Delivered to your home on 24 hours' notice. Call Lombard 9400.

ABBOTTS DAIRIES, Inc.
Philadelphia and Seashore
the do lux
Abbottmaid ICE CREAM

while other racers in the Redwood Highway Indian Marathon straggled out over the 70-odd miles between here and Eureka.

Jones Betters Par at Olympia Fields

Former Open Champion Does 70 for the Difficult No. 4 Course

CHICAGO (P)—There was joy in the heart of golf today and the skill of Robert T. Jones Jr. still lives. The reason for the jubilation at the Olympia Fields Country Club, where the national open championship begins Thursday, was because the difficult No. 4 tournament links had been made a bit easier. This even on the heels of concrete proof that its par could be beaten, for Jones turned in a 70 Tuesday, one under perfect figures.

The decision to make the championship course a mile easier was reached by officials of the United States Golf Association and of the country club, following much argument after several of the leading golfers proposed the fourth hole be played from the forward tee, cutting 30 yards from the 388-yard hole.

Some of the golfers wanted to play the entire 18 holes from the forward tees, but this was refused, although the officials did decide to use the front tees on the fourth hole when it was found that even a good drive from the back tee would land on a slope and perhaps bounce out of bounds.

The decision to shorten that hole came not long after Jones had turned in the 70, which was a record for the low score, and many of the golfers were commenting on the toughness of the course. Jones himself, until he shot his 70, had contented himself with three rounds of 77, 76 and 79, leading the tournament.

Since the arrival of most of the entrants, all talk has been of the new and much more difficult (though not unfair) than it was before it was prepared for the open tournament.

The one change made in the championship layout Tuesday was of little importance, except it indicated the experts do not prefer exceptionally difficult courses. As a matter of record, from the forward tee the fourth hole is easy, 27 birds having been carried on it in the western open last year.

High Scoring in Southern Golf

DALLAS, Tex. (P)—A difficult course and a high wind combined to send most of the scores high in the qualifying round of the Southern Golf Association championship tournament at the Brook Hollow Country Club here Tuesday.

R. L. Robertson of the Lake Wood Country Club, Dallas, led 192 players for medalist honors with a 72. Watts Gunn, the Atlanta luminary and perhaps the most noted player in the tournament, had a 37-39-78 to tie with Roger Parker and R. E. Spicer. The Memphis youths, for third place in the qualifying round.

Among those who qualified for the championship match play starting Wednesday were three former title holders, C. L. Dexter Jr. of Dallas, R. E. Spicer Jr. of Memphis, each with 74, and Glenn Crisman of Selma, Ala., who shot 75.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE
San Francisco..... Won..... 45..... P.C.
Hollywood..... Lost..... 34.....
Los Angeles..... 44..... 35.....
Sacramento..... 35..... 29.....
Mission..... 39..... 38.....
Oakland..... 31..... 47.....
Portland..... 30..... 48.....
Seattle..... 30..... 48.....

RESULTS TUESDAY
Hollywood 7, Portland 3.
Los Angeles & Oakland 7.
San Francisco & Sacramento 0.
Seattle 4, Mission 5.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
Toledo..... Won..... 35..... P.C.
Milwaukee..... Lost..... 28.....
St. Paul..... 34..... 29.....
Indianapolis..... 35..... 29.....
St. Paul..... 33..... 29.....
Minneapolis..... 32..... 30.....
Louisville..... 25..... 48.....
Columbus..... 23..... 33.....

RESULTS TUESDAY
Louisville 7, Columbus 3.
Minneapolis-Milwaukee (postponed).
St. Paul-Kansas City (postponed).
Indianapolis-Toledo (postponed).

ST. LOUIS TAKES THIRD GAME 9-4

Cardinals Win Two Out of Three From Cincinnati Reds—Phillies Win

NATIONAL LEAGUE
St. Louis..... Won..... 10..... P.C.
Cincinnati..... Lost..... 9.....
New York..... 30..... 28.....
Chicago..... 20..... 23.....
Brooklyn..... 20..... 23.....
Pittsburgh..... 19..... 35.....
Boston..... 19..... 35.....
Philadelphia..... 15..... 37.....

RESULTS TUESDAY
St. Louis 9, Cincinnati 4.
Philadelphia 11, Brooklyn 10.

St. Louis Cardinals repaid the Cincinnati Reds in abundance for the defeat received Monday by decisively defeating the latter Tuesday by a score of 9 to 4. The victory Tuesday gave the Cardinals a two-out-of-three lead in the series, having won the first game Sunday, 6 to 2, while the Reds took the second game, 3 to 2. Monday, in 14 innings, St. Louis gathered a total of 19 hits, 13 of which were against Donahue, who pitched his first home game for the Reds. The Cardinals' lead after the first inning was 2 to 0. In the third inning, the Cardinals scored three runs, two by home runs, and one by a single. The Cardinals' lead after the first inning was 2 to 0. In the third inning, the Cardinals scored three runs, two by home runs, and one by a single.

The New York Giants-Boston game at the latter's ground Tuesday was postponed two days for the death of a player in succession. Chicago and Pittsburgh were not scheduled. Brooklyn and the Phillies still have three games to play in two days.

AT CINCINNATI
Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis..... 0 0 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 9 10 0
Cincinnati..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 4 10 2

AT PHILADELPHIA
Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 11 15 2
Brooklyn..... 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 10 10 2

Batteries—Alexander, Sherdel and Wilson; Donahue, Zabinowski and Plick. Winning pitcher—Alexander. Losing pitcher—Donahue. Umpire—Rigler. Time—1:40.

AT PHILADELPHIA
Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 11 15 2
Brooklyn..... 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 10 10 2

Batteries—Benge, McGraw, Wiloughby, Ferguson and Schutte; Larian, McEwen, Moose, Elliott and Heinle. Winning pitcher—Benge. Losing pitcher—Larian. Umpire—Rigler. Time—2:10.

W. T. Tilden's Play Feature in London

Eight Countries Are Represented in Lawn Tennis Tournament

LONDON (P)—A surprising display of court work by William T. Tilden, 24, captain of the American Davis Cup team, was emphatically the feature of Tuesday's play in the London tennis championships at the Queen's Club, in which star players from America, Australia, India, Austria, Japan, France and Argentina as well as England are entered. Many of the foreign players are using the London tournament as a warm-up for the Wimbledon championships which start Monday.

Tilden gave a good exhibition of stroke making in winning his second round match from J. C. Peacock, former New Zealand champion, 6-0.

The American captain also played a stellar game in the doubles with Francis T. Hunter. Joining forces for the first time this season, the American pair swept through two matches with the loss of only two games.

In the first round they defeated the Indian pair of E. V. Bobb and A. C. Gupta, 6-1, 6-1, and in their second match they eliminated A. C. Miers and N. Lanton of England in love sets, 6-1, 6-1.

A striking proof of Tilden's drawing power with the spectators occurred when the notice of his match with Peacock was posted on the bulletin board. Although it was known that the match would be a walkover for the American, a general stampede of the crowd toward the court where he was to play took place.

Two other members of the American Davis Cup team also were successful in their matches. Hunter lost only one game in two matches, defeating R. Bytles of England, 6-1, 6-0, and P. Marsden of England, 6-0, 6-0. Sixteen-year-old Wilbur P. Coen Jr., the infant of the American team, met harder opposition in E. F. Matejka, Austrian Davis Cup player, but won in straight sets, 6-1, 6-0.

Only one American failed to come through the second day's play. W. H. Botford went down before the Argentine star, Guillermo Robson, 6-1, 6-2, in the third round.

In other second round matches, Robson defeated A. W. Davson of England, 6-2, 6-1, and Cattaruzza of Argentina defeated G. Millard of England, 6-2, 6-2, and Ronald Boyd of Argentina defeated T. C. Gandar-Dower of England, 7-5, 6-3.

In the third round Boyd defeated H. L. Soti, India Davis Cup player, 6-4, 6-2, and F. W. Rabe of Germany defeated Cattaruzza, 7-5, 6-4.

Wedding Announcements and Engraved Stationery of High Quality

Congratulatory Cards, Pen and Pencil Sets, in Gold, Silver and many colors.

C. F. DECKER, Inc.
24 So. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Spring stocks are ready in our JUNIOR Departments, offering dainty, smart new styles for the Girl and the Young Lady.

Dalsimer
"It's a Treat to Fit Feet"

1204 to 1208 Market Street PHILADELPHIA

LEWIS 9 EAST 49TH STREET NEW YORK

Annual Clear-Away

Coats 35.00

(Formerly 48.00 to 150.00)

In all the season's fashionable colors and material. A real opportunity to secure real values.

Hardwick & Magee Co.
1220 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Yale Poloists Are Awarded Minor "Y"

MEMBERS of the Yale outdoor polo team which defeated both Harvard and Princeton universities have been awarded the minor "Y" by the board of control of the Yale University Athletic Association.

Those who will receive the letter are O. M. Wallop '28, J. H. Phipps '28, F. C. Baldwin '28 (captain), Hardie Scott '30, Peter Folger '29, A. T. Baldwin '29, and P. W. Hoge '28, manager.

Phipps is a member of the Phipps family of New York through whose generosity the new Phipps polo field at Yale was made possible.

Weiner Takes Lead in Chess Tourné

Daniel Bronstein Moves Up in Standing by Winning Two Games

COLLEGE CHESS STANDING
Player and College..... Won..... Lost.....
D. G. Weiner '28, Pennsylvania..... 2..... 0.....
Daniel Bronstein '28, City..... 2..... 0.....
Philip Schlesinger '28, Columbia..... 0..... 0.....
T. H. Beyer '28, Columbia..... 1..... 0.....
A. S. Kussman '28, City College..... 0..... 1.....
L. F. Ault '28, Rutgers..... 0..... 1.....
A. N. Towson '28, Albright..... 0..... 1.....

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—D. G. Weiner '28, University of Pennsylvania, is leading the intercollegiate championship standing of the National Chess Federation tournament, which is being played at the Manhattan Chess Club with two straight victories, although Daniel Bronstein '28, College of the City of New York, has also won two games, but has also been defeated once.

Three games were completed in the first and second rounds Tuesday. Bronstein had won both of it, playing two games and winning both. In the first round, playing the black side of a French defense, he defeated A. S. Kussman '28, City College, in 52 moves. Kussman, with the exchange ahead, seemed to have a win in hand when he fell a victim to a snap mate in two moves.

Bronstein then defeated A. N. Towson '28, Albright College, in a Queen's gambit declined, in which the latter played a French defense. Permitting the approach of his opponent's knight, which threatened to prevent his castling and to win a rook, Ault parted with the exchange. From this handicap he never recovered and he lost in 22 moves.

Towson met Philip Schlesinger '28, of Columbia, in the second round, and the game was adjourned with a draw as the most likely outcome. Towson held his own well throughout a stubbornly contested match and when play was abandoned each had three minor pieces and seven pawns.

T. H. Beyer '31, Columbia, went into the winning game when he defeated L. F. Ault '28, Rutgers, when the latter played a French defense. Permitting the approach of his opponent's knight, which threatened to prevent his castling and to win a rook, Ault parted with the exchange. From this handicap he never recovered and he lost in 22 moves.

Weiner and Kussman adjourned their game in the third round, a queen's gambit declined, with a draw. Daniel Bronstein '28, City College, defeated A. N. Towson '28, Albright, in 28 moves.

A. N. Towson '28, Albright, and Philip Schlesinger '28, Columbia, adjourned. L. F. Ault '28, Rutgers, in 35 moves. W. G. O. G. Penniman '28, and A. S. Kussman '28, City College, adjourned after 45 moves.

BUSINESS MEN ARBITRATE
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SAN DIEGO, Calif.—A business men's arbitration board has been established here to settle commercial disputes between San Diego and Baja California, Mex. interests. The San Diego Chamber of Commerce has sponsored the American section of the board, of which Capt. W. P. Cronan has been appointed chairman.

ELECTRIC POWER & LIGHT CO.
Electric Power & Light Company's April gross was \$1,341,652, compared with \$1,188,445 in 1927, and balance, taxes, but before interest, depreciation, etc., \$1,952,699, compared with \$1,824,206. Twelve months gross was \$13,297,282, compared with \$10,970,108, and balance \$24,145,506, compared with \$22,044,240.

Let Our Driver-Salesman Call
He will give you full information concerning the price of whatever of any article you may wish to give him.

JUST PHONE STEVENSON 5400

ADELPHIA Cleaners and Dyers
Office and Plant 1628 Nu. 21st St.
"An individual plant giving individual attention"

Summer Hats
CORRECT STYLES FULL OF CHARM
VERY MODERATELY PRICED
Lackawanna Millinery
431 LACKAWANNA AVE.

Summer Hats
Authentic Styles moderately priced
La Paix
1118 CHESTNUT STREET

YOU DO save money using it

CUMMINGS COAL
Telephone Locust 4117
E. J. CUMMINGS, Inc.
413 N. 13th Street Philadelphia

Rugs and Carpets
The kind you are looking for and of which you may be justly proud. Woven in our own great Mills and sold in all the leading cities, the Hardwick and Magee Wiltons stand unrivalled.

Of special interest are our personally selected importations of—
Oriental Rugs

Hardwick & Magee Co.
1220 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

29 75... A FROST CREPE COAT TO WEAR WITH SUMMER FROCKS IN NAVY, BLACK OR ROSE-BEIGE IN SIZES 34 to 44

29 75... SAME HEAVY CREPE, SAME COLORS, SAME SIZES...

29 75... A FROST CREPE COAT TO WEAR WITH SUMMER FROCKS IN NAVY, BLACK OR ROSE-BEIGE IN SIZES 34 to 44

29 75... SAME HEAVY CREPE, SAME COLORS, SAME SIZES...

29 75... A FROST CREPE COAT TO WEAR WITH SUMMER FROCKS IN NAVY, BLACK OR ROSE-BEIGE IN SIZES 34 to 44

29 75... SAME HEAVY CREPE, SAME COLORS, SAME SIZES...

29 75... A FROST CREPE COAT TO WEAR WITH SUMMER FROCKS IN NAVY, BLACK OR ROSE-BEIGE IN SIZES 34 to 44

29 75... SAME HEAVY CREPE, SAME COLORS, SAME SIZES...

29 75... A FROST CREPE COAT TO WEAR WITH SUMMER FROCKS IN NAVY, BLACK OR ROSE-BEIGE IN SIZES 34 to 44

29 75... SAME HEAVY CREPE, SAME COLORS, SAME SIZES...

29 75... A FROST CREPE COAT TO WEAR WITH SUMMER FROCKS IN NAVY, BLACK OR ROSE-BEIGE IN SIZES 34 to 44

29 75... SAME HEAVY CREPE, SAME COLORS, SAME SIZES...

29 75... A FROST CREPE COAT TO WEAR WITH SUMMER FROCKS IN NAVY, BLACK OR ROSE-BEIGE IN SIZES 34 to 44

29 75... SAME HEAVY CREPE, SAME COLORS, SAME SIZES...

29 75... A FROST CREPE COAT TO WEAR WITH SUMMER FROCKS IN NAVY, BLACK OR ROSE-BEIGE IN SIZES 34 to 44

BRAE BURN WINS IN FOUR-BALL LEAGUE
BOSTON FOUR-BALL GOLF LEAGUE STANDING FIRST TEAMS

SECOND TEAMS
The Country Club..... 27..... 9.....
Charles River..... 27..... 10.....
Brae Burn..... 27..... 11.....
Oakley..... 27..... 12.....
Weston..... 27..... 13.....
Winchester..... 27..... 14.....
Woodland..... 27..... 15.....
Belmont Spring..... 27..... 16.....

*Each has one match to play.

Brae Burn Country Club captured the Boston Four-Ball Golf League championship for the third successive year, Tuesday afternoon, by defeating Belmont Spring, 3 to 1, on its home course at West Newton, while The Country Club team, its leading contender, defeated Wollaston at Wollaston, 4 to 0.

Charles River, third place winner, defeated Winchester at Charles River, 4 to 0. In another of the last scheduled matches of the season, Commonwealth defeated Woodland at Commonwealth, 8 to 1.

The Country Club captured the championship of the second team division. On the final day of competition, The Country Club defeated Wollaston, 4 to 0, while Brae Burn defeated Belmont Spring, 3 to 1. Oakley and Weston drew, 2-2. Charles River won from Winchester, 3 to 1.

MEXICAN TEACHERS ENROLL
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Some 30 public school teachers from Baja California, Mex., will attend the summer session of the State College here, it has been announced. The teachers are being sent by Mexican school superintendents, and will be asked to live within San Diego during the session in order to learn more of American methods.

MARCONI'S WIRELESS TEL. CO.
LONDON, June 20.—Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company plans to redeem outstanding 4½ per cent debentures Oct. 1 in cash at premium of 5 per cent plus interest on the balance of the loan. The right to convert into shares exercisable until Sept. 3.

THE LAUNDRY DOES IT BEST
Why the Inconvenience of Home Washing?
A place for everything and everything in its place.
The place for the Family wash is the Laundry, with its modern methods and trained workers.

Interboro Laundry
LANSLOWNE, PA.
Complete Family Service
Call and Deliver in Delaware County and West Philadelphia
A card will bring us to your door.
Established 1892 Phone Lan. 530

Known for Quality Coal and Dependable Service.
LANSLOWNE ICE and COAL COMPANY
Melrose and Baltimore Avenues
LANSLOWNE, PA.
Phone Lansdowne 2052-2640

Kitchen Fan
Removes cooking odors, heat, steam. Transferable from room to room.
#10—Complete with panel adjustable to 40°, cord and switch.
Universal motor. Capacity 500 cu. ft. per min.
\$12-15-20-25-30-35-40-45-50-55-60-65-70-75-80-85-90-95-100-105-110-115-120-125-130-135-140-145-150-155-160-165-170-175-180-185-190-195-200-205-210-215-220-225-230-235-240-245-250-255-260-265-270-275-280-285-290-295-300-305-310-315-320-325-330-335-340-345-350-355-360-365-370-375-380-385-390-395-400-405-410-415-420-425-430-435-440-445-450-455-460-465-470-475-480-485-490-495-500-505-510-515-520-525-530-535-540-545-550-555-560-565-570-575-580-585-590-595-600-605-610-615-620-625-630-635-640-645-650-655-660-665-670-675-680-685-690-695-700-705-710-715-720-725-730-735-740-745-750-755-760-765-770-775-780-785-790-795-800-805-810-815-820-825-830-835-840-845-850-855-860-865-870-875-880-885-890-895-900-905-910-915-920-925-930-935-940-945-950-955-960-965-970-975-980-985-990-995-1000-1005-1010-1015-1020-1025-1030-1035-1040-1045-1050-1055-1060-1065-1070-1075-1080-1085-1090-1095-1100-1105-1110-1115-1120-1125-1130-1135-1140-1145-1150-1155-1160-1165-1170-1175-1180-1185-1190

RADIO

SUMMER RADIO RECEPTION NOW SATISFACTORY

Power Increase and Sponsored Programs End "Seasonable" Cry

Radio, unlike canned goods, has no winter or summer season. There are fresh vegetables the year round in the radio garden, so that it is hardly necessary to harvest and can our radio enjoyment during a few months for use in what might be a less fortunate season.

If we mentioned winter time or summer time phonographic music, we might be laughed at, because the phonographic presentation has come to be accepted as a permanent, unchanging, immune form of entertainment, ready to serve in midwinter or midsummer alike. And by the same token, when radio programs and radio service have been maintained from one end of the year to the other, at the same high levels of excellence, with little difference to indicate the passing seasons, it becomes decidedly out of order to speak of seasonable radio.

Whatever errors of judgment may have been committed in the early days of radio, particularly with regard to the power required by a transmitter for a given service range the year round, they have long since stood corrected. Today the signal strength of any first-class radio station within its service range is more than ample to ride high above the normal summertime static level.

Indeed, it is only when the radio enthusiast insists on going in search of DX or long-distance signals that the static level becomes troublesome, since he has planned below it. Yet it is any more reasonable to expect ideal DX radio results in summer than it is to expect to enjoy outdoor picnics in midwinter. Seasons are seasons. Radio is a variety of conditions imposed on us by changing seasons makes things all the more interesting, if we maintain the proper outlook.

Good Reception Elements
Of course, the elements of good reception should perhaps be more closely observed in summer than in winter. Among the more important considerations are:

1. Selecting the signals from a station of adequate power, located not too far distant. It is well that the station have a reputation for careful maintenance, and be quite free from the criticisms of some transmitter operators, haphazard monitoring, varying power, serious fading, waviness, wobble, and other signs of poor radio-casting, or at least poor radio-casting so far as the listener is concerned. Power it goes without saying, is usually a condition beyond the control of the radio-caster, and may just as well be charged up to the location of the listener.

2. Selecting high quality programs, and especially features with sufficient "body" to cover up static background as may exist even with high signal level. It is well to note that signal level is one thing, and sound level is another. Thus a dance orchestra or concert band is a better feature in combating static interference than a soft, mellow string trio or a soothing solo voice.

Of course, radio-casting stations remain in the same location during the summer months. Foolish as this statement may seem, it is no more so than the attitude of some who almost seem to assume that stations move to remote points with the approach of warm weather. Again, the power of transmitters is not reduced during the summer months. Hence, in most localities there is ample signal strength from leading stations to ride well above the usual summer static, with the exception of the occasional thunderstorm in the immediate neighborhood.

Yet who expects ideal radio conditions every night? Try driving your automobile through a thunderstorm at night, with the dazzling flashes of lightning, the terrific downpour of rain, with the ignition system in difficulties due to moisture, and other troubles! Still, we do not speak of summertime automobile handicaps. Or again in winter, with the roads covered with a sheet of ice, or again a foot of snow through which your car must break its own slippery trail. Even so, we do not speak disparagingly of winter motoring. We are willing to forego motoring when the occasional storm of summer or winter.

Summertime Tolerance
Why not, therefore, assume the same tolerant attitude toward your radio entertainment during the occasional severe static spell, when it is not feasible?

Contrary to expectations in some quarters, the staff of the usual radio-casting station do not all go on vacations at the same time. While radio-casters, quite as well as others, are entitled to well-earned vacations, they use some judgment and consideration to the end that there are always enough men on hand to maintain good radio-casting.

Programs, likewise, are maintained at the highest standards, although in keeping with seasonal moods and activities of outdoor weather, they may be pleasantly different from those of indoor weather. The skilled program director, in fact, pays close

Radio Notes

RESULTS of the playing in the United States open golf championship tournament at the Olympia Field Country Club, Chicago, will be described by Grantland Rice, nationally known sports authority, through the NBC System, on the evenings of Thursday, Friday and Saturday, June 21, 22 and 23, at 8:15 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, or 7:15, central daylight time.

Mr. Rice will speak before a microphone especially installed at the Olympia Field Country Club, and in his talks of 15 minutes each night he will summarize the high spots of the play and let the standings of the individual players be known.

This appearance of Mr. Rice before the microphone is through the courtesy of French, Shriner & Uner of Boston, Mass., and he will be heard through WJZ, WBZ and WBZA, WHAM and KDKA.

Arthur Scott Brook, Atlantic City, official organist, will again direct the Artists' Bureau of the Board of Education summer organ recitals, featuring historic musical literature from the great instrument located in the Atlantic City High School. Prominent local and cosmopolitan soloists will be heard on these popular concerts which, for the next few months, will be broadcast by WJZ, WBZ, WHAM and KDKA.

Another diverting half-hour of popular music will be presented by the Hoover Sentinels during their next program over the NBC system on Thursday evening, June 21, at 8:30 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, or 7:30, central daylight time.

Selections of sentiment by the Honey-mooners, a vocal duo—and specially arranged numbers by the male quartet, silvery waters by the outdoor settings made possible in warm weather. The acoustics are frequently better when windows can be thrown open. Radio is at its best outdoors, on the porch or even on the lawn. It is enchanting to listen to a radio concert on a summer's night, quiet, silvery waters by the light of the moon. Indeed, too little attention has been paid to the stage setting for radio presentation, and summertime offers us many an opportunity in this direction.

The first of a specially planned

Radio Notes

series of Maxwell House concerts for summer consumption will be broadcast at 9 o'clock Thursday evening, June 21, over WJZ and 25 stations of the NBC System. Lewis James, the well-known American tenor, has the stellar rôle of soloist in the Maxwell Concert Orchestra, under the direction of Nathaniel Shilkret will provide the orchestral background.

Since the time that the Maxwell concerts have been on the air it has been the policy of the sponsors of this feature to divide the year's programs into a winter and a summer group. Therefore, the music of Bach, Wagner, Handel and others was dropped from the program for the summer season—in fact the entire make-up of the program has been altered.

Continuing this policy, in this summer's group will be heard semi-classical compositions, special arrangements of popular airs and the lighter classics. The first concert of the series promises many delightful novelty numbers. Three solos are to be played: "Rosa's Maxine" by the quartet; "The Queen of Sheba" for cello, and a piano solo, "The Queen of Sheba" by the quartet.

The guest soloist of this program, Lewis James, has been identified with radio since its inception, being one of the first to sing from WJZ. In addition to his nation-wide reputation in concert and in oratorio, Mr. James is also known for his work as a member of four of the most popular quartets in both the microphone and disk-recording fields, the Revelers, the Merry-makers, the Singing Sophomores and the Shannon Quartet.

This program will be heard by the local audience through WJZ, WBZ and WBZA, WHAM and KDKA.

ELIMINATOR METER

VOLTAGE RANGE GAIN

The majority of B eliminator users appear aware of the fact that high resistance voltmeters are necessary for the determination of B eliminator voltage output. Unfortunately, however, the voltage range of the majority of such indicating instruments does not cover the full range of eliminator voltages in use today.

A survey of the available high ohms per volt voltmeters shows a maximum scale reading of 300 volts. While this scale is sufficient for the measurement of 171 type power packs, it is not sufficient for the determination of the "no load" voltage output of these eliminators or for the output voltage of the 210 and 250 type power packs.

Fortunately, however, the design of these B eliminator voltmeters permits an inexpensive means of doubling the voltage scale, so that the voltmeter may be used for reading of 300 volts, can be utilized to indicate a maximum potential of 600 volts. The voltage reading of the Jewell and the Weston B eliminator voltmeters can be doubled by connecting externally in series with the voltmeter an Electrad "Royalty" variable resistance, type L-5000 ohms. This resistor has been found satisfactory because it is capable of dissipating three watts. The voltmeter scale is doubled by adding in series with the voltmeter by means of this variable unit, a resistance equivalent to the internal resistance of the voltmeter. The exact setting of the external resistor is determined by measuring a known voltage source such as 90 or 135 volts and adjusting the external resistance until the voltmeter indicates half the measured voltage, that is, 45 volts when the 90 volt source is being measured. In this arrangement the voltmeter indicates one-half of the voltage being measured. Consequently, the meter scale is doubled.

LOWELL GIRLS MARCH IN HOME-MADE COTTONS
LOWELL, Mass. (P)—More than 600 girls and young women of this city marched in the second annual cotton contest and fashion show, sponsored by Edith Nourse Rogers (R.), vice-presidents; George H. Peterson, Ridgefield, N. J., director; and Arthur B. Eaton of Philadelphia, secretary-treasurer.

Every girl in the parade wore a home-made dress of cotton goods manufactured in Lowell. Many prizes were donated by Mrs. Rogers, and Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant-Governor, presented each prize-winner with a pair of Lowell-made stockings.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

Connecticut—Greenwich: High School Auditorium, Field Point Road, 3:30 p. m., June 24.
Maine—Calais: Church Edifice, German Street, 7:30 p. m., June 29.
Massachusetts—Great Barrington: Mahala Theater, 3:45 p. m., June 24.
New Jersey—Long Branch: Broadway Theater, 3 p. m., June 24.
New York—Kingston (suspense First Church, Kingston, and Society, Woodstock): Broadway Theater, Broadway, 3:30 p. m., June 24.
New York (Ninth Church): Town Hall, 115 West Forty-third Street, 1 p. m., June 25.
New York (Third Church): Church Edifice, Park Avenue at Sixty-third Street, 8 p. m., June 25.
Radio-cast Station WMCA, 810 kilocycles.
Spring Valley: Church Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., June 24.

A new victory for the children at the Ohio Masonic Home at Springfield in that State has just been completed at a cost of \$250,000 and is now occupied.

At the recent reunion of the Scottish Rite in New York City, Bert Balchen, aviator and explorer, was a candidate for the degrees. He was chosen as the representative of the class of 100 candidates and was created a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret by Commander-in-Chief James H. Price, 33°.

Brother Charles A. Nesbitt was honored with a floral tribute at the reunion of the Richmond, Va., body of the Scottish Rite. He was for many years Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, a thirty-third degree Mason, and is also known to students of Freemasonry as being the author of the "Masonic Encyclopedia."

At the eight annual convention of the National Sojourners held in St. Louis, the reports of officers show that 17 new chapters have been organized, making a total of 93. The active membership of the order comprises 9379 Sojourners, an increase of 1379 over last year. The organization consists of Freemasons who hold or have held commissions in the defense forces of the United States.

Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEL, Boston (800kc-108m)
5:30 p. m.—Highway bulletin.
5:40 Stock market; business news.
5:50 Positions wanted.
6:00 WEAF, Waldorf-Astoria music.

6:05 News.
6:15 Sessions: Chinese; Juvenile Gem.
6:40 Big Brother Club; James Baker, Traffic officer.
7:00 Oh Boy program.
7:30 Two halves.

WEAF, Concert Bureau musicale.
8:00 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
8:15 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
8:30 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
8:45 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

8:50 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
9:00 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
9:15 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
9:30 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

9:40 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
9:50 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
10:00 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
10:15 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

10:20 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
10:30 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
10:40 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
10:50 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

11:00 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
11:10 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
11:20 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
11:30 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

11:40 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
11:50 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
12:00 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
12:10 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

12:20 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
12:30 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
12:40 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
12:50 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

1:00 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
1:10 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
1:20 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
1:30 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

1:40 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
1:50 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
2:00 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
2:10 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

2:20 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
2:30 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
2:40 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
2:50 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

3:00 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
3:10 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
3:20 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
3:30 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

3:40 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
3:50 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
4:00 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
4:10 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

4:20 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
4:30 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
4:40 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
4:50 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

5:00 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
5:10 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
5:20 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
5:30 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

5:40 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
5:50 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
6:00 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
6:10 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

6:20 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
6:30 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
6:40 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
6:50 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

7:00 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
7:10 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
7:20 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
7:30 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

7:40 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
7:50 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
8:00 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
8:10 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

8:20 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
8:30 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
8:40 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
8:50 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

9:00 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
9:10 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
9:20 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
9:30 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

9:40 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
9:50 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
10:00 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
10:10 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

10:20 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
10:30 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
10:40 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
10:50 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

11:00 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
11:10 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
11:20 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
11:30 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

11:40 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
11:50 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
12:00 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
12:10 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

12:20 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
12:30 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
12:40 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
12:50 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

1:00 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
1:10 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
1:20 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
1:30 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

1:40 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
1:50 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
2:00 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
2:10 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

2:20 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
2:30 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
2:40 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
2:50 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

3:00 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
3:10 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
3:20 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
3:30 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEL, Boston (800kc-108m)
5:30 p. m.—Highway bulletin.
5:40 Stock market; business news.
5:50 Positions wanted.
6:00 WEAF, Waldorf-Astoria music.

6:05 News.
6:15 Sessions: Chinese; Juvenile Gem.
6:40 Big Brother Club; James Baker, Traffic officer.
7:00 Oh Boy program.
7:30 Two halves.

WEAF, Concert Bureau musicale.
8:00 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
8:15 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
8:30 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
8:45 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

8:50 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
9:00 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
9:15 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
9:30 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

9:40 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
9:50 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
10:00 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
10:15 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

10:20 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
10:30 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
10:40 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
10:50 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

11:00 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
11:10 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
11:20 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
11:30 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

11:40 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
11:50 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
12:00 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
12:10 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

12:20 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
12:30 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
12:40 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
12:50 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

1:00 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
1:10 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
1:20 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
1:30 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

1:40 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
1:50 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
2:00 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
2:10 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

2:20 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
2:30 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
2:40 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
2:50 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

3:00 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
3:10 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
3:20 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
3:30 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

3:40 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
3:50 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
4:00 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
4:10 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

4:20 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
4:30 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
4:40 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
4:50 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

5:00 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
5:10 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
5:20 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
5:30 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

5:40 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
5:50 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
6:00 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
6:10 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

6:20 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
6:30 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
6:40 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
6:50 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

7:00 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
7:10 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
7:20 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
7:30 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

7:40 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
7:50 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
8:00 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
8:10 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

8:20 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
8:30 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
8:40 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
8:50 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

9:00 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
9:10 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
9:20 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
9:30 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

9:40 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
9:50 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
10:00 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
10:10 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

10:20 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
10:30 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
10:40 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
10:50 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

11:00 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
11:10 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
11:20 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
11:30 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

11:40 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
11:50 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
12:00 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
12:10 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

12:20 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
12:30 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
12:40 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
12:50 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

1:00 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
1:10 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
1:20 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
1:30 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

1:40 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
1:50 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
2:00 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
2:10 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

2:20 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
2:30 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
2:40 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
2:50 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

3:00 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
3:10 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
3:20 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
3:30 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEL, Boston (800kc-108m)
5:30 p. m.—Highway bulletin.
5:40 Stock market; business news.
5:50 Positions wanted.
6:00 WEAF, Waldorf-Astoria music.

6:05 News.
6:15 Sessions: Chinese; Juvenile Gem.
6:40 Big Brother Club; James Baker, Traffic officer.
7:00 Oh Boy program.
7:30 Two halves.

WEAF, Concert Bureau musicale.
8:00 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
8:15 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
8:30 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
8:45 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

8:50 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
9:00 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
9:15 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
9:30 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

9:40 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
9:50 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
10:00 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
10:15 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

10:20 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
10:30 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
10:40 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
10:50 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

11:00 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
11:10 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
11:20 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
11:30 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

11:40 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
11:50 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
12:00 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
12:10 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

12:20 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
12:30 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
12:40 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
12:50 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

1:00 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
1:10 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
1:20 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.
1:30 WEAF, "Ipana" Troubadours.

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Artist as Traveler

These Ancient Lands, by Louis Golding. London: Bann, 12s. 6d.
From Three Yachts, by Conor O'Brien. London: Arnold, 10s. 6d. New York: Longmans Green, 2s.

AMONG the best travel writers—those who travel as artists and not as reporters—there is a tendency to waste time at the beginning, to potter about, to strike an attitude, and nowadays we like attitudes. Tomlinson spends a chapter tuning in with a popping and squealing of guesses, delays, a plaint of moods, before he moves into the key of the clear majestic other of "Tidebanks" and "The Sea and the Jungle." D. H. Lawrence—a far better travel writer than novelist—infuses every preliminary incident of train and boat with straining lithe blasts. Louis Golding clinches our generalization, which we shall not endanger by further investigation.

We know his quality. He is of the self-conscious modern order and is all the better for that. There is a fecundity in his metaphors, an Old Testament body to them, a feeling that he has grasped his subject with his hands. Toeholms always dimly manifested this plastic sense. Mr. Golding is excellent when he thus grasps the material he is modeling; less satisfactory when he makes a series of allusive gestures at it. The traveler must move forward from experience to experience. He must not appear to be standing still or he will be obliterated by the strange environment he is describing.

The Palestine Experiment
Mr. Golding is a Jew, and he sailed from Dierba, the island of the new Eaters, for Egypt and Palestine, those ancient lands of his race. He has no great adventures. He does not travel as a guide, antiquarian or historian. He is strongly self-conscious of his race, a believer in its destiny, but he does not travel to open old wounds or to gibe at the Moslems and Christians. He goes feeling the Mediterranean warmth, the Greek warmth, in his bones, and would like to persuade himself that it Odysseus was not a Jew, he might well have been.

In the Emek valley Mr. Golding discovered the colonies of the newly settled Jews from eastern Europe. At Ain Charod there was a remarkable colony of intellectuals, who in the desire to build up the new Palestine, had thrown up their careers and become laborers, sacrificing themselves that their children might enjoy the wilderness they had gone in to possess. These chapters are vivid and moving, and there is plenty of humor in them. Mr. Golding approves of the Palestine experiment, and we do not hear of the Arab side of the question. The artist is a poor politician, but a man has persuasion in his line, he can make such a prose as this:

"Hidden beyond the end of the land is Lebanon, beyond the last of the Jewish hills at Metallah. You might think the wild olive were a silver cloth, so fast they lie against the winds blowing. The sheen of the wild olive flows like a white flame up the slopes of Hermon and Tabor, and against the woods of Lebanon breaks into slim grass again."

More than a Ripple
Mr. O'Brien made more than a ripple in the world when he sailed round it in his yacht, the *Saorise*, being the first man to round the Horn in a 20-tonner. That cruise he has already described in "Across Three Oceans." He now tells of the Kelpie and the Ilen and reminisces in a fashion delightful to yachtsmen and pleasant enough for the lay reader who prefers discussions to continuous narrative. Mr. O'Brien avers that he always plays for safety, dislikes storms and avoids everything that looks too much like adventure, but he could not expect to have it all his own way with the elements. The Kelpie, his first yacht, a 26-ton cutter, took part in the run for the South of Ireland in 1914, but the episode was ludicrously peaceful. The end of the Kelpie was unheroic; it foundered on the coast of Galloway in a calm sea.

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

Kum-Up-Up

Lunches 11 to 12
Dinner 12 to 13
Special menu for non-alcoholic drinks only.
248 Mass. Ave. (Upstairs), Boston

FENWAY CAFE

1110 Boylston St.
Tel. B. B. 3660
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
Club breakfast 25c
Lunches 35c-75c
Dinner 50c-1.00
SPECIAL PARTIES ACCOMMODATED
Eat the Right Way at the Fenway

When in Boston Dine at

PINK'S SEA GRILL

Located Opposite Copley-Plaza Hotel
on Dartmouth Street
Try our special Shore Dinner, \$1.00. We serve steaks, chops and chicken cooked in all styles. Lobsters our specialty.

CAFE DE MARSEILLE

210 Huntington Avenue
Special Lunches 35-60c
Table d'Hôte Dinner 50-75c
Sunday Dinner, Chicken or Turkey, 75c
(A la Carte at all hours)
Try us once and be convinced

CAFÉ MINERVA

at 216 Huntington Ave., Boston
(Opp. Christian Science Church)
Served Outside
Also CAFETERIA
"The best of its kind"
HOTEL MINERVA, MGT. H. C. DEMETER

CHICAGO

KENWOOD TEA ROOM

6125 Kenwood Avenue Midway 2774
Dinner—4 to 8-45c
Special Non-Alcoholic—11 to 4-45c
Sunday Dinners—15 to 8-20c

be-cause its alarm clock failed to ring its owner who was asleep below. The *Saorise* was kilted, but there is still a lot to hear in this book. The Ilen was delivered safely to its owner in the Falkland Islands. Mr. O'Brien's manner, garrulous and opinionated, enlivens the duller material and at times he is capable of writing an excellent, clean prose: "Past the cliffs of St. Margaret's"

THORNTON WILDER



Whose Novel, "The Bridge of San Luis Rey," Won the Pulitzer Prize.

Criticism in America

American Criticism, by Norman Foerster. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, \$3.50.

ONE of the most obvious lacunae in that great co-operative undertaking, "The Cambridge History of American Literature," is the account of the history of literary criticism in the United States. Awareness of this fact suggested to Professor Foerster the possibility of undertaking that task himself; but he came to feel that a more limited survey might be of more immediate value than one which attempted to be all-embracing. Consequently he selected as his task a critical analysis of the literary trends that have been most impressively set forth in America; and since the history of American literature in the nineteenth century is in the main a history of the American contribution to the Romantic Movement, his subject resolved itself into a study of Poe, Emerson, Lowell and Whitman as critics.

But since, as he says, "light on the past is always light on the present and future," part of the value of an examination of nineteenth-century standards is bound to be the consequent illumination of "the chaos into which our criticism has fallen." Hence his book is written with a chapter on American criticism in the twentieth century. He remarks upon the contrast today between the standardization of American life in general and the absence of standards in American literature and American thinking about literature; and he rightly insists upon the paramount need of a "convention" that shall wisely use and not willfully reject the traditions of the past. Portions of his book have already appeared in one or another of the learned journals and are already known to scholars; other portions were originally presented as lectures at universities in America and Germany. Now that they are nicely fitted into their context, Professor Foerster's book forms a weighty and impressive whole, admirably composed, well thought out and well set out.

So tightly woven are the strands of this discussion that it is impossible to give a fair summary or indication of it within the limits of a necessarily brief notice. Poe's exaltation of beauty and his onslaught upon "the heresy of the didactic"; Emerson's eagerness for beauty crossed with reverence for didacticism; Lowell's feebly right effort to mediate between the two points of view, and Whitman's naturalism are passed in long and detailed review. The method in each of these chapters is much the same: the critic's range of reading is indicated carefully; his literary "creed" is briefly formulated; and then each article in this "creed" is examined and commented upon in turn.

In the final chapter on contemporary criticism a more elaborate "creed" is set up; the outstanding characteristic of the best criticism of the day is that of literary humanism, that is, a dualism in which humanity is set over against nature, not considered, as the nineteenth century considered humanity, as part of nature. Professor Foerster closes with an impressive plea, none the less eloquent because it is expressed so sanely and in such moderate terms, for a new "integration," a new establishment of connections between the present and the past, a new respect for long and great traditions.

With all his moderation, however, he has not quite succeeded in joining this final chapter to what has gone before in his book. The chapters on the four great romantic critics are historical in tone; the last chapter is necessarily more argumentative, more controversial. Moreover—and this is a striking illustration

Bay, dazzling in the sunlight, a gray haze hung over the town of Dover. It was dropping on our quarter when something in it seemed to move, a part of that grayness separated and drifted away, like the ghost of great island, and other ghosts followed. A brilliant flash where the sun was reflected from glass or equally polished brass work showed the solidity of those shapes: it was a division of battleships coming out in line ahead. "Equally polished"—there speaks the sailor.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Signs of Summer

OTHER signs of summer of course there are, but in the book trade two are sufficient. One is the arrival of a seasonal poster from the National Association Book Publishers. The other is the publication of Doubleday, Doran's "Week-End Library."

This year the poster, sent forth annually to further the sale of "Books for Your Vacation" is futuristic in a conservative sort of way. That is, you can see it is meant to represent a young woman sitting under a tree and reading a book. So you will not mind that the tree appears to be leaning at a greater angle than the Tower at Pisa, or that the grassy hilltop about is covered apparently with greenish waves tipped with red-dish foam. But you may be disturbed by finding that some perfectly straight pieces of the plunkish fringe of the leaves seem to have fallen into strange places. One of them appears to parallel the tree trunk and another the edge of the book. It ought to make a good guessing picture what these strayed fringes represent, and what supports them.

Still it's an attractive poster. And for us it revives an old problem. Not that we are weary of our vacation; but, why can't we read them out of doors? Theoretically, the out-of-doors should increase one's reading pleasure. Actually, in case, al fresco reading is as difficult as reading at meals. Probably the reasons are unimportant; and who wants to hunt reasons in summer? It's better to accept our fate, and spend our vacation indoors. But we wish some artist would draw a picture proving to us that that's the best thing to do.

The "Week-End Library," in case you don't know, is a single volume. This is its second issue. Its jacket bears another of those pictures of outdoor readers, in this instance a man and a woman, back to back for greater concentration, under a huge sunshade. Floating about are colored balloons on which are scribbled the titles of literary delicacies within the book. You'd be surprised, how much can be compressed into a volume. The bill of fare includes a full length novel, William McFee's "Command"; an essay from David Grayson's "Adventures in Contentment"; a short story by Maugham, "The Force of Circumstance"; Conrad's long short story, "The Lagoon"; a short novel, "The Old Flame"; Aldous Huxley's story, "The Gioconda Smile"; seven episodes from Milt Gross's "Dunt Eak"; a war story by C. E. Montague, "The Lagoon"; a novel by G. Woodhouse, "Without the Option"; and Stoddard King's book of verse, "What the Queen Said."

You will see at once that here are the weaknesses of the series. It is a selection of the best of the best of all such selections. Nobody will like all of it, but pretty much everybody will like some of it. And most people probably will find at least two kinds of pleasure in it. The McFee and the Grayson, on the one hand, and the Conrad and the Stoddard King, on the other. Another, perhaps, the Gross and the Woodhouse. And so on. These enjoyments probably will

not be much affected by the fact that not all the examples are equally representative of their authors' best. "Command" is not. "The Force of Circumstance" is not. As to the Gross, we can't say, never having been able to understand the dialect. Our loss, without doubt.

The "Week-End Library" has one feature not common to all libraries. That is its page numbering. The advantages of the unusual system adopted are best explained by the editor: "In ordinary books the numbers, as you no doubt know, work their way if necessary through i, ii, iv, xiv, etc., and then begin again at 1 and continue in sober arithmetical progression to the end. A man reading, say, page 35, knows perfectly well that the next page will be 36, and the whole thing is very uninteresting. But in the Week-End

A French Pastoral

Alméide Villard, Daughter of France, by Charles Silvestre. New York: Macmillan, \$1.75.

THE two pitfalls for the writer of novels of the soil are starkness on the one hand, over-sweetness on the other. He is more likely to fall into one or the other because he feels that his theme demands simplicity of treatment; and ugliness and sacchariness are the two evils that both have an air of simplicity.

Charles Silvestre's "Alméide Villard," a novel of the soil, happily avoids starkness by a wide margin. It is a delightful tale in spite of its hard work. It does not always escape the honey pot. This shows mainly in his delineation of his heroine, so perhaps he will be forgiven.

We admit that Alméide is perfection. She is fair to look at, a tireless and capable worker, courageous, patient and devout. When her father passed away she assumed the responsibility of the farm and when her father's bank into apathy she kept the house as well. Tending the stock and baking and scrubbing, keeping her little brother and sisters clean and happy, flying from house to barn and from barn to school, she never fails to never forget to teach the little ones their manners and to follow the ordered customs of her class.

Sparkle and homely earthiness are in the book too; these qualities make it delightful. The people are to be found in the account of the lives of these French peasants, in the unflinching persistence of their industry, thrift and cheerfulness, in their simple customs and their simple faith. One of the most understanding passages in the book is that in which Grandfather Villard travels from village to village looking for a man to whom he can entrust his farm and his family. He works hard and is satisfied with what he does, and when the last load of hay is drawn in, Fausat celebrates by placing a large bouquet on top of the pile. True Frenchman, he does not forget his panache, the final touch of artistry.

We are told that Charles Silvestre always writes about rural France and that he is highly regarded in his own country as a interpreter of the peasants in districts untouched by new ways. In 1927 he was awarded the Femina Prize. The translators, Margery Henry Halsey and René Jardin, have succeeded in making a rendering that does not sound like a translation.

One reads this little tale for rest

"An Old House of Books"
Our finely illustrated booklet describes each of our departments—New Books, Bound Books, Second-Hand and Children's—gives interesting particulars of the Literary Service Bureau.

When in England visit us
J. & E. Bumpus, Ltd.
350 Oxford St., London, W. 1.
By appointment to His Majesty the King
Phone—MAYfair 1223 and 1224
We Sell CAMBRIDGE Bibles

Transparent Markers
\$1.75 per set all regular sizes
\$2.00 per set any and large sizes
Send for Descriptive Circular or Order Direct
Agents Wanted Everywhere

THE B & C MARKER COMPANY
1436 Madison Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
Phone 6912

New Address
SMITH & MCCANCE
5 ASHBURTON PLACE, BOSTON
(Opposite Boston City Club)

Old Books New
Foreign and Domestic Periodicals
LIBRARIES BOUGHT

The Christian Science Benevolent Association
SANATORIUM
910 BOYLSTON STREET
CHESTNUT HILL
MASSACHUSETTS

A temporary resort providing harmonious environment and proper care for those seeking healing through Christian Science. Opportunity also afforded Christian Scientists for quiet restful study.

Staff of nurses available.

Address correspondence regarding admittance and requests for application blanks to The Christian Science Benevolent Association, 206 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston 17, Massachusetts.

Laugh Round the World
With Ralph Parlette
The latest book from the pen of the famous author, an account of his adventures on a trip around the world. Full of humor and inspiring philosophy, entertaining and informative. 166 pages. 10 full color illustrations. A beautiful volume. 1 has ever read."—Says one.

A GLOBE-GADDER'S DIARY
Send us \$5.00. Examine the book during five days. If not delighted, return it and we will refund your money.

PARLETTE-PADGET COMPANY
75 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
More than a million Parlette books sold.
"The University of Hard Knocks"
"Pockets and Parables"—\$1.50
"The Best is Yet to Come"—\$2.50

Library nothing can be taken for granted. Mystery, suspense, and wild humor lurk in the numbering of the pages; 81 precedes 27 and follows 236; 65 treads on the heels of 153—and all without interference to the continuity of the text! Truly this is an achievement."

But this extraordinary method is not merely willful. The editor kindly explains that the volume "is entirely made up of other books and fragments of other books; in putting it together we must either leave the original numbers on the pages or change them at a cost that would force us to increase the price of the volume, which would be a blow to you, Dear Reader, and a humiliation to the Editor."

Another novelty comes from the same publishers. This is "Reflections of 1927," edited by Charles H. Baker Jr. It includes 15 short stories that failed of sale. Their publication here is based on the theory that a writer's best work is not accepted by the magazines for varying reasons of policy. Some of these authors are established in public favor; others are unknown. Although we have felt at times some sympathy with the theory of the editor, we know there is better evidence than this.

and refreshment, for the loving fidelity with which the lives of a simple, loyal folk are depicted, for the restrained art which keeps out all discordant notes. Even an occasional too sweet strain does not jar on the pastoral mood.

Jovian Jests

Paraphs, by Hermann Piterscheim. New York: Knopf, 1927. 10s. 6d.

THE first publication of the Society of Calligraphers of Boston is a slender, elegant volume in which the quality of typography, paper and embellishments is harmonious with the subtle and implausible erudition of the text. The edition is limited to 500 copies, of which 500 are for sale, and each is numbered and signed by the author, Hermann Piterscheim.

It is a part of what we have chosen to call Dr. Piterscheim's subtle and implausible erudition that he has superimposed his essays Paraphs. If Mr. W. A. Dwigkins, secretary of the Society of Calligraphers, had not explained in the introduction that a paraph is a flourish made under a signature, probably few readers would not have been forced to see to the dictionary before they understood even the title of the book. A good example of a literal paraph may be found under Dr. Piterscheim's own signature on the last page.

Since there is a hint of self-confidence about inscribing a flourish beneath one's signature, the word has come to mean sometimes an utterance spoken in bravado, and Dr. Dwigkins suggests that Dr. Piterscheim deliberately and maliciously recalled that derived meaning when he thus inscribed his seven essays, but that nevertheless the essays honestly express the writer's serious convictions.

If they do convey his real attitude they are the more truly paraphs in the eyes of those students of handwriting who find a key to a man's character in the quirks of his pen. These fragmentary essays betray a man with a cosmic imagination who loves to play with the thought of primordial sources, planetary schemes, and such small matters as Time, the Universe and the Unities.

The Busy B Book Marker

They Stay On. They Don't Tear

Regular No. 1, 50c set
New No. 2, Larger Size Disc, 60c
Improved Hand Holder and Table Stand (combined), in oxidized metal and chromium plated, \$1.75. Holder for desk, same finish, 75c. Delivered postage free.

THE BUSY B BOOK MARKER CO.
P. O. Box 21, Providence, R. I.
28 Miller Street
Special Attention Given to Mail Orders

Is SELLING Your Problem?

COME to the World's first Fair of advertising and selling at the Masonic Temple, Detroit, July 8-12. Learn from actual demonstrations and open discussions how the foremost men of America, Europe, Australia and the Orient increase their sales and profits.

There will be 355 booths... every one brimming over with new thoughts on more effective and more efficient advertising and merchandising. No greater opportunity was ever offered alert and progressive business men to learn the "what, when, how, why and who" of selling and advertising in so short a time.

Be fair to yourself and your business. Do not miss this occasion to talk over your own problems with world-renowned advertising and merchandising experts.

Come... and bring your family. Detroit... the wonder city of the Middle West... is most inviting and pleasant in mid-summer. May we send you complete details? Write now.

The Christian Science Monitor cordially invites you to visit Booth 8, Section C

THE INTERNATIONAL ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION
Convention Committee—Room 240, Statler Hotel
Detroit, Michigan

Sister Republics

The Revolutionary Spirit in France and America, by Bernard Fay. Translated by Ramon Guibere. London: George Allen & Unwin, 18s. net.

THAT the revolutionary movements in France and America were closely interrelated has, of course, always been a recognized fact of history. Much has been written, for instance, on the activities of Lafayette in America and of Benjamin Franklin in Paris; and the Declarations of Independence and the Rights of Man have been a frequent subject of comparison. But never before have the mutual influences of the two nascent republics been so comprehensively studied or so minutely analyzed as they have been by M. Bernard Fay in a monograph which is as remarkable for its vivacity as for its erudition.

M. Fay calls his book, "A study of moral and intellectual relations," and, though it forms an essential thread in his narrative, he is concerned with the political aspect of his subject only in so far as it is affected or was affected by those relations. To prove and illustrate his thesis he has studied innumerable obscure pamphlets and articles and forgotten speeches in both languages—and some of them must have made heavy reading—and he has a thorough knowledge of the American poetry and fiction of his period.

A Story of Love

If there is one place on which he displays less than his usual thoroughness it is where England comes directly into the story. He takes it for granted that the British Government was the villain of the piece, and his knowledge of English history would seem to be comparatively superficial. In one sentence he not only describes George Grenville (a title reserved for his youngest son) but seems to think that he was the same person as Lord Bute, his predecessor in the premiership.

But there is little fault to be found with this admirable book, which its English publishers justly call "an important contribution to the knowledge of Franco-American relations," and its author, more poetically but with equal justice, "a story of love." For there certainly was an intense mutual admiration in the last quarter of the eighteenth century between the French and the American peoples, and it surely by each other's side, as by John Jay on the one side and by Talleyrand on the other.

French Influence

"From 1777 to 1800," writes M. Fay, "there reigned an impassioned intellectual union between the two countries which was to be severed only by the disappointment of the French Empire and the almost total suppression of commercial relations, due to the continental and British blockades. France and the United States were dazzled by each other. The best minds of both countries threw themselves recklessly into this friendship... French intellectualism and American religiously formed a torrent that swept over the world."

The Old Corner Book Store

50 Bromfield Street Boston, Mass.

Telephone Liberty 2313

That Book You Want!

Foyles can supply it. Over 1,250,000 volumes—NEW, SECOND-HAND, OUT-OF-PRINT—of every conceivable subject in literature. Call or write asking for Catalogue 147 (gratis) outlining requirements and interests. Books sent on approval to any part of the world. Books Purchased.

FOYLES FOR BOOKS

119-125 Chancery Road, London, W. C. 2, Eng.

THE HOME FORUM

Under the Greenwood Tree

NOW that my thoughts are turning summerward and mountainward, impatiently anticipating the annual migration to that delectable region, I am overtaken anew with a certain familiar fancy. I cannot say how it came about, whether by actual preference or by long deluding pretense; but it has long been my fond belief that certain books lend themselves only to certain seasons, that there are summer books and winter books and also those that belong as distinctly to the indoors. I could as well designate them as indoor books and outdoor books, or home books and vacation books. In my estimation a large group, including the majority of volumes, is reminiscent of the fender and the fire. I should not care to read them without the appropriately conventional setting of hearth, armchair, library walls, home; outside of their proper environment and season I find them sadly lacking in interest and charm. These are the autumn, the winter and the spring books, with which I shall hardly be concerned for some months to come, for in accordance with my established custom I am now preparing to cry "Au revoir!" to all such, steadfastly refusing to carry them to the hills.

In that world of superlative color and beauty I prefer, or rather require, a wholly different type of reading. Such surroundings seem imperiously to demand a similar superiority in all things—a reflection, as it were, of the majestic peaks, the evergreen slopes, the glistening snowbanks and the near-sapphire skies. To associate with the prosaic while in their presence is to bind to stoop, to compromise, and therefore unthinkable. The shore of a crystal-clear lake is not the spot for the perusal of bookish, contemplative books such as have charmed me in winter through; no more is a granite Caesar's seat, overlooking miles of chaotic beauty, nor the shade of a primeval spruce or pine. As ever, like calls for like; here only the most poetic and subtle that the world of letters has to offer can hold the attention long.

Naturally poetry comprises the first division of my summer library. I do not maintain, however, that all poetry is outdoor poetry. Homer, Dante, Milton, masters that they are, seem rather of the fireside than the greenwood; I should not consider admitting them to my packing except by way of experiment, knowing that taste is sometimes capricious, inconstant, changeable. Shakespeare I can recommend for leisurely rereading with regard for the beauty of word and phrase rather than for the continuity of plot. Favorite lines and passages should be inhaled with the ozone and the landscape or else read aloud; though the audience consist of chipmunks and their fellows, there will be no savor of incongruity, for the heights are his home no less than the stage itself. Ordinarily I should slight both the drama and the epic

in such a setting and find my delight chiefly in the lyric forms, where simplicity vies with intensity and distraction is reduced to a minimum. I should wish to feel that I were reading from the landscape as well as the page, that both were equally eloquent and that I could turn from one to the other unconsciously, as it were. And, furthermore, from the ecstatic hour and surroundings I should as unconsciously distill some secret essence that would transform and enliven my winter solitude.

My list of outdoor or summer poets is not comprehensive nor yet arbitrary; it is personal, experimental, growing with the years. It begins with Tennyson, in fact started with a gift volume commemorative of high school commencement and tested in full that summer so long ago. As no book before or since, it became my constant companion; I read it always in the open, under the shade of the native oaks or hickories that sheltered my Indiana homestead. I believe I am safe in asserting that there is not a line of the text that does not lend itself to summer moods and landscapes. Wordsworth belongs to almost the same period. I would say that he is an outdoor poet, a summer poet, but not, as there is a tinge of autumn or pre-autumn about some of his verses that make them a fit accompaniment for solitary nutting expeditions, as Tennyson's never are. He is September, early September, to me, and he is ever the excursionist, while Tennyson is the poet of the lawn, the well-clipped lawn. It is Walt Whitman, however, who is the pilgrim's friend. A better, more satisfying volume for the knapsack, whether it be read or not, is not to be had than "Leaves of Grass"—unless it be Edward Carpenter's "Toward Democracy." There is, of course, much to be said for the "Golden Treasury," the "Magic Carpet," the admirable Rittenhouse anthologies and others. Ernest Dowson, I should say, belongs by right to an idyllic mountain glade. The poems of Rupert Brooke I first heard read aloud at a camp-fire high in the Snowy Range of the Rockies, read aloud by a young American poet who could pass for Brooke's double. Now I never read or hear them without recalling that wild and appropriate scene—the dark lowering mountains, the bright fire, the scent of the pines, the voice and figure of the reader, the silhouette of the trees, the glow of the camp-fire. I am tempted to proclaim this the supreme test of all, the very pinnacle of summer-poethood. I have yet to discover a rival claimant for the place.

After poetry, what? I should like to say the essay, which ever holds the second place in my affections. Yet so many of the abiding favorites are so undeniably the fireside volumes. Who would think of reading the supreme four—Lamb, De Quincey, Hunt, Hazlitt—except beside the clean-winged hearth in the presence of the familiar, sanctioning house of hold lures? Bacon to me has no savor of summer and the outdoors, even in his famous garden chapter, which I need not class with February along with the plans, dreams and seed catalogues. Montaigne, I am aware, is the accepted companion for wayfarers and I shall not attempt to gainsay his glory. My own choice among the classics, however, is to be found in the camp-fire meditations of the pagan Aurelius. What a breath of the great outdoors there is in even the lifting sub-title—"Among the Quads on the Grand." Thoreau's meditations, of course, R. L. S., Maeterlinck, Meynell, and others who are distinctly outdoorish upon occasion. But supreme in my summer category stands the genial, voluble Hindu sage, who explains and pampers, ardently loves the wild places everywhere, his thoughts and observations fit into any landscape. On my alpine heights I shall find him, his words, and accents that are reminiscent of him and for which I shall need his kindly and wise interpretation. What better summer companions can I choose than his own delightful volumes? Thoreau's meditations, of course, though his journals differ structurally from the essays, they vary little in effect, being both interpretive and inspirational. They are of the outdoors and for the outdoors a few journals are. It goes without saying that all the "huge complaining diaries" are taboo in the summer library. Unrest, misanthropy, cynicism have no place there, at least in my estimation. I could not stoop to them in such a setting.

All books of nature and travel seem naturally to belong, yet even when there is place for discrimination and experience, there are some. I would choose the first volume of his letters which seem to me to surpass all others of their kind in the expression of earth-love. Indeed I can think of no other letters so admirably adapted for the greenwood. Certainly it is no place for Pliny, Jefferson, even Lamb, I believe, however, that Emily Dickinson's exquisite epistles might prove a happy choice. Of travel literature my own preference is for the quaint and the marvelous which brings an occasional smile, yet seems not intrinsically improbable in such a setting.

—Sir Marco Polo. Sir John Mandville and their school. The modernists are somehow lacking in flavor, though a few of them may pass the test. Biography is almost wholly of the fireside type, for at a camp-fire, a distinctly summer volume is rare indeed. Yet my experience vouches for a few perfect ones—such as "Biography of an Elderly Gentleman," by Jean Kenyon MacKenzie, and "A Childhood in Brittany," by Anne Douglas Sedgwick. The question of proper fiction is no more easily settled than the rest. Again it is not to be taken lightly, for the ultimate choice that looms most prominently before one. Not Don Quixote surely, or the heavier type of romance, as assuredly not the ultra-realistic realism. As in the case of biography, the light touch is essential. Tales such as Dunsany's, short stories such as Katherine Mansfield's, offer a happy solution.

FEW eastern countries have preserved their ancient customs and ceremonies more faithfully than the distant land of Korea. Music plays an important part in the life of the inhabitants and especially during the elaborate Confucian ceremonies celebrated yearly in March and September. At this ceremony wooden bells, wooden gongs and wooden clappers are specially important parts. Each member of the red-coated band carries a wooden clapper which he strikes at set times and then—dervish-like—whirls his body round. To the accompaniment of pipe instruments, stone gongs and metal bells are also struck in regular slow-moving rhythmic measures.

This ancient Confucian ceremony, with its curious sounds and quaint

costumes is without doubt one of the oldest musical institutions in the world. Undisturbed by any national upheaval or any change in the ruling country until the year 1910, when the country was annexed by Japan, Korea has preserved and perpetuated the ancient forms that marked the Choo kingdom of China and which came into being about the time of the prophet Samuel. The Japanese Government has made the necessary provision for the maintenance of the old Korean band. It occupies quarters near the East Palace and here M. Han teaches his pupils according to the ancient approved methods. He took the distinguished gentleman, to whom the writer is indebted for the above details on Korean music, through the room where the instruments are kept and showed him about sixty different specimens, including

harp, pipes and drums. One of the odder was an earthenware bowl with an opening at one side through which he blew, calling forth a soft note. On another occasion the gentleman referred to was entertained by a band which played a choice selection of about ten pieces. There were about ten players and the music was typical of the different historic periods through which China and Korea have passed.

Among the many Korean types Miss Elizabeth Keith has depicted, and which surely constitute a unique gallery, are many Old World musicians, quaint picturesque figures such as one rarely sees portrayed. Our illustration shows two men in

been famous for thousands of years. The brown wood is embellished with ornamental designs of a lighter color, and with red and blue-green tassels. The rustic and well-toned hues in Miss Keith's prints lend additional charm to the well-designed figures. The older man wears a wide dark blue coat, enlivened with green and white bands of decoration, artfully designed. Its colors green and white bordered with red. The flutist is attired in green trousers, his ochre or nasturtium-colored coat being very effective with its green trimming, cord and tassels.

While a bare recital of the colors is a poor substitute for the appeal which they possess in the print, it may help the reader to visualize the beauty of this print.



Korean Musicians. From a Color Print (Etching) by Miss Elizabeth Keith.

Leonardo Works on His Flying-Machine

"If the heavy eagle on his wings stays up in the rarefied air, if large ships under sail move over the sea—why can not man also, clearing the air with wings, master the wind and rise up, a conqueror, on high?"

Leonardo read these words in one of his old note-books, written five years before. Next to them was a drawing: a shaft, with a round iron spindle fastened thereto, supporting a series of wings which were brought in motion by cords. Now this machine seemed to him unwieldy and hideous.

His new apparatus resembled a bat. The structure of the wing consisted of five fingers, as the hand is, . . . articulated, bending at the joints. A tendon of straps made out of tanned leather and small cords of raw silk, with a lever and a piston, on the manner of a pump, joined the fingers. The wing lifted up by means of a movable pin and a connecting rod. Starched taffeta, which did not let the air through, like the web on the foot of a goose, contracted and expanded. The four wings worked crosswise, like the legs of a horse. Their length was forty ell; the height of their sweep, eight ell. They drew back, giving a forward motion, and sank downward, lifting the machine upward. A man, standing, put his feet into the stirrups, which caused the wings to move by means of cords, blocks, and levers. The head was steered by means of a large rudder with feathers, in the semblance of a bird's tail.

A bird, before taking off from the ground, for the first sweep of its wings, must stand up on its legs; a swift, whose legs are short, put on the ground, beats about and can not fly upward. Two short ladders of rushes took the place of the bird's feet in the apparatus.

Leonardo knew by experience that perfect construction in a machine is accompanied by elegance and proportion of all its parts;—the uncouth appearance of the necessary levers perturbed the inventor.

He plunged into mathematical calculations: He sought for the error and could not find it. Suddenly, in anger, he crossed out the page filled with small, cramped ranks of figures, wrote "Incorrect!" on the margin.

The calculations became more and more involved: the elusive error grew apace.

The flame of the candle flickered unevenly, irritating the eyes. A tom-cat, which had managed to have its sleep out, jumped up on the work-table, stretched itself, arched its back and began playing with his little paw with a moth-eaten stuffed bird, hung up on a whip-cord to a transversal wooden beam—the bird was an appliance for determining the center of gravity in the study of flight.

Amazingly he passed his hand over the black fur, causing crackling sparks. The tom-cat tucked in its little velvet paws, laid down with dignity, began to purr, and directed upon its master its greenish pupils, filled with languor and mystery.

Again there was the procession of figures, parentheses, fractions, equations, cube and square roots. The second sleepless night was flying imperceptibly. Ever since his return from Florence to Milan, Leonardo had spent a whole month, going almost nowhere, in work on the flying machine.

Branches of white acacia peeped in at the open window, at times dropping on the table their tender, sweetly fragrant blossoms. The moonlight, softened by the haze of tawny clouds, nacre-shaded, fell into the room, blending with the red light of the guttered candle—a room cluttered up with machines and appliances for astronomy, physics, chemistry, mechanics. . . . Wheels, levers, springs, screws, pipes, rods, shafts, pistons and other parts of machines—copper, steel, iron, glass—like the members of monsters or of enormous insects, stood out of the murk, entwining and merging with one another. One could see a diving bell; the glimmering crystal of an optical apparatus, which represented an eye in large proportions; . . . pointed boat-shaped skills for walking over water; and next to it, probably from the workshop of the artist—small clay head of a girl or an angel, with a sly and pensive smile. In the depth of the room, within the dark maw of a smelting furnace with its blacksmith's bellows, embers glowed pinkly under the ashes.

And over all this, from floor to ceiling, spread out the wings of the machine—one still uncovered, the other with a web drawn over it. Between them, on the floor, a man was sprawled out with his head thrown back—he must have been overtaken by sleep while at work. In his right hand was the handle of a sooty ladle, from which the molten pewter had poured out on the ceiling. One of the wings touched the breast of the sleeper with the nether tip of its light reed framework and would occasionally move quivering, as if alive, its pointed upper tip swishing against the ceiling.

In the uncertain glow of the moon and the candle, the machine with the man between its outspread wings had the appearance of a gigantic nocturnal, ready to rise and fly off—Dmitri MEKJIKOVSKI, in "The Romance of Leonardo da Vinci."

Wildings

Each early year the bursting buds of flowers
Bespeak the miracles of nature's
opulence
In boundless array.

They owe no loyalty to humankind
Because they represent no human
craft
Or mortal artifice.

And hence no human artistry can
vie
With that stupendous yearly pageantry
Displayed so lavishly.

Upward they point in lowly wonderment,
Their joy but scarce concealed, as
smilingly
They open to the sun.

There is a silent language, and its
Convey a hint of what must ever be
Untouched by passing time.

For in their grace these floral offerings
Declare their sole dependence is on
Mind's
Eternal mandate, growth.

ARTHUR S. HOLMES.

НЕОГРАНИЧЕННОЕ БОГАТСТВО

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ФАКТ, что Библия полна уверений в неограниченном богатстве Бога и что человечество всегда более или менее страдало от бедности в различных его степенях, показывает, что Христианство не понимало ясно учения Священного Писания о благосостоянии. Библейская летопись показывает, что когда Божий народ был верен Ему, то он процветал и даже назывался; когда же его духовная преданность уменьшалась материальными интересами, то он испытывал обратное, поражение и изгнание в чужих странах.

Библейская летопись не поддерживает ошибочной веры в то, что Бог изводит бедность из сил человека; ибо Бог есть божественная Любовь, проявляющая всегда безграничное добро. Она показывает, однако, что когда смертные разделяются с Богом в мысли и деле, то они лишаются истинного чувства единства с Богом и Его благораководительства и порабощаются.

Их могут также и слова Христа Иисуса, "Как трудно немощному богатству войти в Царствие Божие!" быть принимаемы как выражающие Божие неодобрение богатства, которое Он, в истинном смысле, доставляет в изобилии. Учитель поясняет свое намерение, когда он говорит: "Дети, как трудно немощному войти в Царствие Божие! Но вы можете войти, если будете иметь сердце, готовое на Бога, Бога, как бесконечное, Все. Возрождение, которое ему было предлежит, требует за эту услугу, было духовное понимание истины, богатство, которым сам Христос Иисус обладал в неизмеримой степени."

Учитель хорошо знал, что значит эта замена материального понимания духовной истины. В пустыне Он сам отказался и презрел искушение поверить в материальную основу существования; и при посредстве своего представления, что Бог есть все, которое поддерживало его в этом испытании, он впоследствии получил возможность доказать уверенность в пустыне множеством народа увеличивая, духовным пониманием, превращая, предостерегая, что тех пор пока не были удовлетворены.

Очевидно, что богатство, которое восхвалял Библия, и которое чудесно выявлено Христос Иисус, состоит в признании Бога, Духа, истинного всякого добра. Божий народ должен был быть всегда в состоянии раскрывать постоянно проявление любви Божией, как разлетелся облак, когда он утверждал: "Как многоисчисленны дела твои, Господи! Все сделал ты премудро; земля полна произведений (богатств) твоих." Но достижение духовного богатства может быть только результатом следования плану Учителя о подчинении личного чувства о материи, как о сущности, чувством, которое является реальным и истинным.

Духовная истина, как она развивается в Христианской Науке, дает в настоящее время людям возможность преодолеть как нужду, так и беспредельное желание мирских выгод, совершенно так же, как она показывает им, как преодолеть грез и божьих посредством понимания,

Illimitable Riches

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE fact that the Bible is replete with assurances of the illimitable riches of God, and that mankind has always been more or less afflicted with varying degrees of impoverishment, shows that Christendom has not clearly understood the Scriptural teaching concerning supply. The Biblical record shows that when God's people were obedient to Him, they were prosperous and even affluent; but when their spiritual devotion was superseded by material interests, they experienced reversals, defeats, and captivity in alien lands.

The Biblical record does not support the mistaken belief that God sends impoverishment upon the children of men; for God is doing good, and manifesting himself in good. It shows, however, that when mortals separate themselves from God in thought and in deed, they deprive themselves of the true sense of unity with God and of His good guidance and protection.

Nor can Christ Jesus' words, "How hardly shall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of God!" be taken as signifying God's disapproval of riches, which, in the true sense, He abundantly supplies. The Master clarifies his meaning when he says, "Children, how hard is it for them that trust in riches to enter into the kingdom of God!" He had directed the rich young ruler to sell all that he had, in order that he might the more freely follow the Christ. Truth, in this admonition, Jesus drew the distinction between the transitory sense of material wealth and imperishable spiritual substance. The young man was counseled to exchange his trust in matter for trust in Spirit, God, as infinite, All. The price which he was bidden to ask in this surrender was spiritual understanding of the truth, the wealth which Christ Jesus himself possessed to an immeasurable extent.

The Master knew well what this exchange of the material concept for the spiritual idea meant. He himself had met and mastered in the wilderness the temptation of materiality, and through the realization of God's aliveness, which supported him in that experience, he was afterward enabled twice in the wilderness to feed the multitude by increasing, through spiritual understanding, the manifestation of supply, until all were satisfied.

Manifestly, the riches which the Bible exalts, and which Christ Jesus marvelously demonstrated, consist of the recognition of God, Spirit, as the source of all good. God's people should always be able to discern the perpetually manifested abundance of God, as did the Psalmist when he declared, "O Lord, how manifold are thy works! In wisdom hast thou made them all: but the earth is full of thy riches." But the achieving of

spiritual wealth can result only from following the Master's plan of surrendering the false sense of matter as substance for that which is real and permanent.

The spiritual truth, as elucidated in Christian Science, is today enabling men to overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence. Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 459), saying: "Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are illusive phases of an unreal material sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy points to this necessary exchange of the material concept of substance for the spiritual understanding of substance, in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 459), saying: 'Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, while Love cannot overcome both want and inordinate desire for worldly gain, just as it is showing them how to overcome sin and disease by seeing that these are ill

WOOL MARKET BUYING STILL RATHER QUIET

Domestic Lines Favored
Manufacturing Here and
Abroad Less Active

The wool market continues to mark time. Here and there sales are being made, mostly in small quantities, but the mills are not showing any marked preference for any particular description of wool, except that the business being done is restricted almost wholly to domestic lines.

The interest which has been shown in foreign wools has been very slight and may properly be described as "spotty." Values are generally well maintained throughout the list. The early buying and lowest prices for wools from the West are now getting fairly well sold and the higher priced wools now coming forward do not permit "trading" to any great extent.

Manufacturers are reported as generally less active than they were. There evidently has been a fairly good initial business in heavy weight lines, and the market is more or less in the doldrums between the initial weather conditions more or less generally through the country or less responsible for holding up retail trade. Although conditions in England, land, and to some extent in the Continent, have been prevailing in this week, there has been no material change among the topmakers. This has the finer tops out of merino grades, continue rather slow, and prices for them are possibly a halfpenny in favor of the buyer.

On the Continent, while trade has slowed up somewhat, in France, and in the continental wool centers there is a fairly active state of affairs. Especially is this true in Germany, where the manufacturers are quite busy in the local market. There has been more or less buying for this country at 24 1/2 for fair average Turkey, and the Cape, the market is substantially cleared with 25d. quoted for any summer fairs still on hand.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1928

NEW YORK BOND QUOTATIONS

High		Low		High		Low	
Apex Rubber 8 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Ag Chem 7 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Beet Sugar 7 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2		10 1/2	
Am Chain deb 6 1/2		10 1/2		10 1			

New Jersey

PLAINFIELD

PEPPER BROS.
Fairfield, N. J. Phone 3100

PICTURE FRAMING
PAINTINGS and PRINTS

Carefully Restored, Regilding
WAIN'S ART STORE
317 West Front Street
Phone Plainfield 1707

THE STATE TRUST CO.

**VERY BANKING FACILITY
TO MEET YOUR NEED**

field, N. J. Phone 5300

**Try Our
Week-End Specials**

Watching Ave., Plainfield, N. J.
C. A. & M. AGIER

LET YOUR
FURRIER
TAKE CARE OF YOUR FURS
VOGELS
Furriers Exclusively
FRONT ST., Opp. Strand Theatre
Phone Plainfield 3264

STYLE SHOP
MILLINERY
Exceptional Ideas and Values
Models for Matrons
Also Miss Bobs
3540 131 WATCHUNG AVE.
Painter and Paper Hanger

JOHN D. MITCHELL
W. Fourth St., Plainfield, N. J.
Phone 3133

eMEZA & BLIMM
Stetson Hats
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
A Better Shop for Men

GOOD SHOES—HOSIERY
and LADIES' GLOVES
VAN ARSDALE'S
East Front St., Plainfield, N. J.
Center of the Business Center
Tel. 16

E. WILLOUGHBY
FLORIST
Watching Ave., Cor. 5th Street
Plainfield, N. J.
Telephone Plainfield 4263

THUR H. RICHARD
The Popular Priced Jeweler
Jewelry for All Occasions

Exclusive Agency for
the Farrow's Gruen Watches
East Front and Somerset Streets
Hartfield, N. J. Phone 2280

GREEN OWL
Community Kitchen Dining Room
à la COOKING, TABLE D'HOTE
and
à la CARTE SERVICE
Management Pierson's Meat Market

WATCHUNG AVE., PLAINFIELD
Phone 5071

2423 Poultry and Vegetables

W. DAWKINS, Inc.
Meats and Fish

te Rose Quality Foods
411 Watchung Avenue

ALLENTOWN
ESS BROTHERS
Department Store

Ninth and Hamilton Street
Allentown, Pa.

CHESTER

ANN MILLINERY
Edgmont Avenue, Chester, Pa.
Exclusive Styles for Distinctive

tiful selection of dresses start-
\$15.00 to \$25.00. An exclusive
Millinery starting at \$1.95 up.
Costume Jewelry Perfumes
Flowers

Gowns,
Suits, Ensembles

are invited to inspect this
most important collection
IDE SHOP
Edmont at Sixth
Edmond's Perfumes, Powders
Exquisite Lingerie

Walk-Over Shoes
for Men and Women

CHILDREN'S SHOES
WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
Edgmont Ave., Chester, Pa.

ERIE

and Typewriters

Rented Repaired
Printer Ribbons—Carbon Paper
HART, 9 W. 12 St. 24-022

NEY NOOK Anthracite is the
m of the Hard Coal fields.
SIEGEL COAL CO

and it to Margeson's"
MARGESON & SON
CLEANERS and DYERS
East Tenth Street Dial 23573

ard Storage Battery
d Electrical Service
TOMOTIVE ELECTRIC CO.
st 12th St. Tel. 23-939

DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Takoradi Harbor
In the newly completed harbor at Takoradi, Gold Coast of Africa, which cost approximately \$20,000,000, more than 2,000,000 cubic yards of rock have been used in the construction of the breakwaters, which have a total length of 11,000 feet.

Indianapolis News Pharmacy
College to Award Diplomas—Headline.
And thus another group of young men trained to make sandwiches or shake up a chocolate malted are ready to face the world.

S. P. and C.
According to figures compiled from the new Oxford English Dictionary, more main words (27,929) begin with "s" than with any other letter. "p" and "c" rank next (23,182 and 21,395). Latin prefixes account for the large number of words beginning with these letters.

The British Flag
The Union Jack is an amalgamation of the flag of England (the red cross of St. George), the flag of Scotland (the white diagonal cross of St. Andrew), added in 1606, and the flag of Ireland (the red diagonal cross of St. Patrick), added in 1801.

Cheltenham Enquirer: Touring now enables you to see what wonderful things there are to buy, even if it doesn't give you a chance to see all the wonderful things there are to see.

Blockhouse
St. Helen's Island, now a part of the city of Montreal, contains probably the only well-preserved French Canadian blockhouse with cedar post palisade left in America.

Portland Oregonian: "Oh, fly with me!" is one of those fine romantic old phrases that have been sadly altered by modern progress.

Most Valuable Sword
The most beautiful and valuable sword in the world is considered to be the British jeweled sword of state which was made for George IV at a cost of \$30,000.

Ohio State Journal: In the earliest scientific research to find profitable commercial uses for the cornstalk we hope they have been sadly altered by modern progress.

Large Libraries
The National Library of Paris has 3,700,000 volumes to its credit. The British Museum and the Congressional Library at Washington have about 2,300,000 books each.

Nation's Business: An Iowa judge has held that a radio is a musical instrument. Then we had an evening last week that was plainly in contempt of court.

The Monitor Reader

- Check These
You Can Answer
1. What new article has recently been added to the Swiss Federal Constitution?—Notes from Geneva..... 10
 2. How may one's "T" be preserved?—Theatrical News..... 10
 3. What is the derivation of "glorify"?—A Word a Day..... 10
 4. What is the Huron system of cooking?—Women's Enterprises Page..... 10
 5. What is the purpose of semicolons?—Educational Page..... 10
 6. What is the annual property loss through the action of rust?—Odds and Ends..... 10
 7. How does E. F. Albee prove that clean amusement is profitable?—Albee Interview..... 10
 8. Which state ranks first in rail transportation?—Children's Corner..... 10
 9. Did they have transparent windows in Seneca's day?—Editorial..... 10
 10. How can buttons be made of embroidery silk?—Women's Enterprises Page..... 10

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED
IN THE LAST ISSUE.

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Sacrifice

To sum up the various complicated definitions of sacrifice, one may say, firstly, that sacrifice is an act, belonging to the sphere of worship, in which a material offering is presented to the deity and consumed in His service; secondly, it is the surrender of anything for the sake of something else.

The original Hebrew word as translated in the Old Testament lays stress on blood offering. This was superseded in the New Testament by a sacrifice of a nobler nature and of absolutely certain efficacy. This was the sacrifice offered by the Way-shower. The Latin *sacrificium* is compounded from *sacer*, sacred, and *facere*, to make.

Today we emphasize the idea of the surrender of one's personal wishes or advantages for the public good, or for the sake of love and friendship.

The best authorities give preference to the pronunciation of the final syllable as "rice," rhyming with "vice" for the noun, and as "fize," rhyming with "prize" for the verb. The first syllable is accented, *sac-rifice*. Sound the *a* as *up*, first *i* as *in*, second *i* as *in*.

"Let them sacrifice sacrifices of thanksgiving."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

A Thought for Today

IF IT is not seemly, never do it; if it is not true, never speak it; for your impulse should always be under your control.—MARCUS AURELIUS

In Lighter Vein

Open Country

A man had invited a business acquaintance to play a round of golf with him. The guest, who was a very pompous individual, was also a poor player, and backed up the turf with each stroke.

After he had carried away an unusually generous portion with his iron, he turned to his host and said: "You know, I don't care particularly for the game, but I like the glorious open country hereabouts."

"Quite," replied the other, as he surveyed the scarred ground, "but do you mind closing up the open country as we go along?"—Montreal Star.

An Essay on a Mule

Being told to write an essay on the mule, a small boy turned in to his teacher the following effort:

"The mule is a harder bird than a guse or turkie. It has two legs to walk with, two more to kick with, and wears its wings on the side of its head. It is stubbornly backward about coming forward."—Eschange.



—Chicago Phoenix

"Would you like to see some rare books?"
"No, I prefer them well done."

No Wonder

First Member: "What's the matter with Niblick? I just told him that I'd heard he'd put Jones out of competition and congratulated him, and he went off in a huff."

Second Member: "Well, all you see, it was a foursome competition, and he was Jones's partner!"—London Opinion.

Just the Type

Soldier (before the battle): "I'm cold right to the bone."
Captain: "Fine! We need cool-headed men."

They Will and Do

"Many professional golfers travel all over the world," we read. Even amateur ones knock about a good deal, says the Humorist.

Handicapped

"My problem in this electoral age," observed the Great Orator wisely, "is how to point with pride over the radio."—Detroit News.

An Impossibility

She: "I am very sorry but you must forget me."
He: "Impossible! You see I'm a memory expert."

Shoppers

Stranger: "Are they taking an inventory of the store?"
Floorwalker: "No, they're just shoppers."



Neighbors

Frederickton, N. B.
A MAN "up-river" in one of the back-country districts discovered his house afire barely in time to rescue his wife and five children before it collapsed. Neighbors took them in out of the cold and darkness, but they had lost their home—or so they thought!

The worst of it was, the insurance had lapsed—or, again, so they thought. The man had told the agent when interviewed about the coming year's premium that he did not intend to renew the policy.

The news of the fire reached the suburb of a near-by city and came to the family of the insurance agent, who was also the game warden for that section of the Province. The agent-warden was just departing on one of his inspection trips and he drove a number of miles out of his way on the return trip to tell the "burned-out" man that there had been \$500 insurance on the farmhouse, as he had renewed the policy for one-half its former value and paid the premium out of his own pocket, thinking the man should have some protection.

Happily enough, a lumber-mill village of eight or ten well-built houses that stood on the banks of a creek a few miles away was to be broken up, the plans of the company having changed in favor of a location elsewhere, and the buildings were for sale. An official of the company notified the man he could have one of their best houses for only \$500.

Neighbors hitched up their teams, put it on rollers, and hauled it away. Furniture and clothing were freely given, and in a few months the family found they had "lost" nothing; they were richer, in fact, richer, in good experience and grateful for hitherto undiscovered friends.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Pennsylvania

ERIE

SIEGER'S

What We Say It Is It Is

PERFECT DIAMONDS

RELIABLE WATCHES

B. F. SIEGER

For 30 Years, the Only Jeweler on the Pike

TURNPIKE AND 14TH STREET

Fresh

Poultry and Meats

Butter, Eggs and Cheese

H. OPPENHEIMER

663 W. 11th Street

CANADA DRY

GINGER ALE

Choice Meats and

Fancy Groceries

VETRONE BROS.

Phone your order

MAYOR

PERFECT DIAMONDS

WATCHES

707 STATE STREET

CAFETERIA

Home Cooking and Baking

BLUE BIRD

119 WEST 7TH STREET

HARRISBURG

Please Try Our Good

Chocolate Soda

The George A. Gorgas Co.

16 North Third Street, Kline Bldg.

Pennsylvania Railroad Station

1206 North Third Street

GEORGE N. BARNES

SECOND ST. AT ST.

Ferndell Pure Foods and

Better Things to Eat

Delivered at All Parts of the City

At Any Time

Cantilever

Shoe

217 North Second Street

LANCASTER

Ream's Book a Month Club

You Select Your Own Book

Subscription Rates \$24 to \$60 Annually

Payable Quarterly

For Particulars Write

REAMS

54 N. Queen St., Lancaster, Pa.

POTTERY DAVIS

GLASS

Flower & Gift Shop

Flowers and Gifts for all occasions

Lamps, Hooked Rugs

35 W. Main St. 314 N. Prince

Ephrata, Pa. Lancaster, Pa.

LANCASTER AUTO GLASS

& PAINT CO.

114 SOUTH QUEEN STREET

Pittsburgh Proof Products—Glass—

Paint—Varnish—Lacquer—Brushes.

Auto Glass installed while you wait.

PHILADELPHIA

Frieder

Permanent

Waving \$8 & \$1

Entire Head Produces a Flat and

No Extras Lasting Effect

I give personal attention and

employ only reliable male and

female operators.

Open Evenings, except Wednesday

GRAnite 3676

278 S. 52d Street

FILL THAT EMPTY COAL BIN

Pay the bill in 4 monthly payments

First payment 20 days after delivery

A business

Quality

Kept

Growing

Built on

Service

ORDER TODAY

Phone Victor 2336

DELIVERIES ANYWHERE

LASHER'S

Hair Dressing Parlor

Specialists in Permanent Waving

Water Waving, Marcelling

4451 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia

Phone Wyoming 5576

PITTSBURGH

For Breakfast

EAT "VITA WEAT" 60c

"RY KRISP" 40c

Cooling Drinks: Polar Ginger Ale,

Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Clicquot

Club Ginger Ale, Coca Cola.

BUY THEM BY THE CASE

CLARK BROS. & CO.

5839 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR FLOWERS

E. C. Ludwig Floral Co.

434 Oliver Ave. Atlantic 3112

710 E. Diamond Street Fairfax 7400

A New Kind of Shoe Shop

Exclusively for Children

even the equipment and decorations

are designed to please the children

The Little Folks Boot Shop

2ND FLOOR JENKINS ARCADE

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Pennsylvania

PITTSBURGH

(Continued)

Edw. W. Learzof.

Interior Decorators

CHURCHES, SCENERY,

WALLPAPER, PAINTING.

SKETCHES SUBMITTED

1600 Broadway Phone Lehigh 1260

Kuhn & Bro. Co.

Meats Fruits

Vegetables

Everything Good to Eat

6100 Center Avenue Hiland 5000

Sippy Bros. & Munson

Legal and Commercial Printers

Engraving

500 Brownsville Road, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lafayette 1179

Telephone Mayflower 3831, 3832

SHADY SIDE

CASH GROCERY

Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables

George L. Kemmerer, 5528 Walnut Street

TRUSSELL'S

Shoe

Repairing

214 Stanwix Street

(Opp. Jenkins Arcade)

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

Bill Walker Dye Works

Cleaners and Dyers

572 Lincoln Ave. Linden 0517

BELLEVUE, PA.

When You Want It Done Right, See Us

The Bank of

Courtesy and Service

CITIZENS TRUST CO.

formerly

The CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

of BELLEVUE

BELLEVUE MARKET

No farther away than your telephone—

Five Direct Lines

Linden 0572

Lincoln and Sprague Ave., Bellevue

PITTSBURGH—Dormont

CLEANING—PRESSING

DYEING

We call for and deliver all work

Phone Lehigh 3394

VICTOR HEHR, Prop.

Service Cleaning and Pressing

Glenmore & Potomac Aves., Dormont, Pa.

Say it with Flowers

Hollywood Flower Shop

1449 Potomac Avenue

Hollywood Theatre Bldg.

Phone Lehigh 2758

DUNBAR BROTHERS

—Freedom Service Station—

Michelin Tires and Tubes

3101 West Liberty Ave. Lehigh 9081

READING

We Invite You to Visit Us

in Our New Store

15 North Fifth Street

H. SERVIS

Ladies' and Misses' Outer Garments

M. B. FRITZ

Corsets and Baby Shop

CRYSTAL RESTAURANT

ON THE SQUARE 16 YEARS

545-547 PENN STREET

Also Annex, 537 Penn Street

Hotel Crystal and Cafeteria

733-735 Penn Street

Home Is Our Only Competitor

When in READING Have Your

Car LUBRICATED by the

Reading Lubricating Co.

(Alumet Service Station)

109 SOUTH 5TH ST.

Monogram and Quaker State Oils

PAUL A. WENRICH

Colonial Trust Building

1015 Union Street

ALL KINDS

Reliable Insurance Protection

The Berks County Trust Company

"Reading's Progressive Bank"

Service—SAFETY

Name this company as executor

under your will.

Main Office: 35-41 No. 6th Street

Penn Street Office: 308 Penn Street

Member Federal Reserve System

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Belmont, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The European Coal Problem

ONE of the most important questions which the Consultative Economic Committee examined at its recent meeting at Geneva was that of the continued depression in the coal trade, and the committee advised that an inquiry should be undertaken by the Economic Organization of the League of Nations to advise what should be done.

All the coal-producing countries are under a wave of depression caused by excess of output over market demands, the result being widespread unemployment among the miners, low wages and losses on production. Naturally, the coal owners would like to raise their prices as the simplest way out of their difficulties, and some of them think that this could be done by an international agreement for the limitation of output and the allocation of markets for the export trade. For this reason they look hopefully to the inquiry of the Economic Organization of the League, and trust that the Council of the League, when the question comes before it, may devise some scheme of international agreement for the fixing of prices.

The British coal owners, however, continue to oppose any such idea, for they believe that their quota of export in an international trust would be fixed on their present share of the world's markets, which is far below what they feel they are entitled to. They are not thinking of international agreements at present, but are directing all their energies to placing their industry on a paying basis, believing that, great as their losses are for the moment, their superior resources will enable them to see the crisis through. Unfortunately for the British mine owners, the other coal-producing countries all increased their output during the British strike, the United States alone contributing more than 60 per cent of the British deficit in 1926 by her increased efforts, which should make those who talk of an agreement between the coal producers of Europe for limiting supply as the best way of remedying the present depression in the coal trade remember the sad fate which overtook the British rubber plantations when they attempted to raise prices by restricting their output without coming to an agreement with the Dutch.

Moreover, Germany, by the nationalization of her coal mines, has cheapened and improved her fuel, and has now gained the whip hand over her continental rivals. She is not likely to surrender the advantage which she has obtained by agreeing to limit her output for the benefit of other countries which lag behind her. The key to the problem is not to be found in artificial agreements and raising prices, but by following the German method of cheaper production, which has enabled her to increase her output and pay the Ruhr coal miners an increased wage. The British mine owners have tried the plan of district combines and the levy of three-pence a ton for their export trade. But although a filip may in this way be given to export, such a plan can only succeed in increasing profits if the price of coal in the home market is more than sufficient to cover the subsidy.

An international combine for the elimination of waste caused by unlimited competition may ultimately come about. But it must be an agreement, not to raise prices, but to afford a cheaper and better supply of coal to the manufacturing industries. It is only in this way the world would stand to benefit by international action for the solution of the coal problem.

The Rhineland Evacuation

THAT the evacuation of Rhineland will be a more complicated matter than it seemed to be when it was first mooted cannot be denied. At that time it was taken for granted that evacuation would immediately follow a Franco-German agreement. M. Poincaré took up the theme that had been treated at Thoiry by M. Briand and Herr Stresemann. He intimated that if the German debt could be commercialized a general arrangement would follow, and it was understood that he too was prepared to withdraw French troops from German soil.

Now other countries come into the picture. They say that the occupation was not merely for the purpose of assuring the payment of reparations, but was also for the purpose of guaranteeing the security of Europe. Therefore all those countries which feel that the occupation under the Versailles Treaty guarantees their own particular security, have a right to be heard before the occupation is brought to an end. The demand seems plausible enough at first sight.

Poland has especially interested itself in this protest. The matter does not concern France and Germany merely. Neither does it concern solely France's associates in the occupation—England and Belgium. It vitally interests central European countries, including Czechoslovakia and Poland. They, too, are signatories of the Versailles Treaty. They need a few more years of uninterrupted peace in order to settle down. They insist that withdrawal of the troops would be unfair to them, and that they must be consulted before any decision is taken.

The contention is certainly worth examination. Nevertheless if it is considered closely it

will be observed that evacuation is possible not so much because of a prospective reparations bargain, but chiefly because of the Locarno Pacts. Those Locarno Pacts contain the promise of Germany not to make war to recover any territory which was lost by Germany and incorporated in France. It is Locarno, therefore, which makes evacuation logical and necessary.

The Locarno Pacts apply, too, to the Polish and Czechoslovakian frontiers. It is true that on the eastern side Germany is not as explicit as on the western side, but still there is a pledge of arbitration, and the prospects of strife are considerably reduced if not totally obliterated. Poland would do better to rely on the Locarno Pacts than on the French occupation. There is something unfriendly in the attitude of a country which places itself in opposition to the withdrawal of the troops of a second country from the territory of a third country. Not in this way will the sentiment of Locarno be encouraged. Poland would be wisely advised not to meddle with the relations of France and Germany—if it is not for the purpose of improving them. Improved relations between two countries ought to imply improved relations among other countries, and every step toward reconciliation should favorably affect Europe in general.

Another Jewel in Aviation's Crown

STRIKING though it may be in its appeal to popular sentiment, the fact that Miss Amelia Earhart is the first woman to cross the ocean by air is of less importance, perhaps, than her demonstration that the type of travel of which she made use is comparatively safe and ought to be developed. She says she was only a passenger. She speaks in the highest terms of her companions, Wilmer Stultz, the pilot, and Louis Gordon, the mechanic. But a passenger can do much to make or mar a venture of this kind, where a cool head, a steady hand and a brave heart are essential. All these she possessed, and the world has acknowledged her a heroine.

The ocean can be kinder than it was to the monoplane Friendship when it winged its way eastward after it left the rugged coast of Newfoundland. It can be beautiful and calm and clear. Its surface is not always rough, churned into great waves by the wind, bespattered by rain, hidden by fog, or made difficult of navigation by driving snow. These obstacles the monoplane had to surmount, and there was barely an hour in the journey that the sea was visible to the fliers, who had to rely almost entirely upon their instruments, especially when the radio gave out at a critical point in the flight.

How well the Friendship acquitted itself is already an old story. It fought its way through storm and fog, and although it landed on the Welsh coast two hours short of its destination at Southampton because of a fuel supply considered insufficient, it gave eloquent testimony to the reliability of the trimotored machine and to the value of pontoons, which permit a plane to come down on the water, while it afforded another opportunity to exemplify the courage and endurance of the youth of today, whose realm is the sky with its limitless dimensions. The world is now at the feet of the fliers. They have placed another jewel in the crown of aviation. Only the reckless would dare say that the day is far off when aviation will reign supreme over other means of transportation.

Prohibition in New York City

LAWSON PURDY, writing in the New York Times, compares the arrests for drunkenness in New York City with those in various cities throughout the United States, East, West, North, and South, to the great advantage of New York. In fact, the logical conclusion which the reader draws from his statements, if they be accepted as written, is that New York City is comparatively dry while many cities of the United States are wringing wet.

Taking the number of arrests for drunkenness for New York as twenty per 10,000 inhabitants, Mr. Purdy finds the ratio larger in nearly every community examined. In all but ten of the 263 cities of which data have been gathered by the so-called Moderation League, an anti-prohibition organization, he avers, is the ratio of arrests to inhabitants greater. Berkeley, Calif., leads the list with only five arrests per 10,000 inhabitants, while East Orange, N. J., with but ten, comes second. Mr. Purdy attempts to forestall the critics who would obviously assert that the great difference between Pittsburgh, Kan., with 263 arrests per 10,000 inhabitants, and the meager twenty of New York is due to the laxity of the police in the latter city, by stating that even this could not account for the marked difference between New York and most of the cities where investigation has been made.

While figures under certain conditions may be convincing, yet many will hold that the figures compiled by the Moderation League, which Mr. Purdy quotes, do not adequately set forth the situation. They do not convince the thoughtful that New York is really a Sahara in comparison with Lewiston, Me., or Wichita, Kan. That New York State appropriates nothing for the enforcement of the Volstead Act except for the support given to the state police; that New York City especially has voted wet whenever the opportunity has offered; that the Governor of New York State is openly for the sale of intoxicants—these facts have important bearing upon this question. It will take something more than Mr. Purdy's figures to carry assurance to keen observers that states where prohibition has been on the statute books for half a century suffer greatly in comparison with New York as to the amount of liquor consumed and as to its effects.

Without question a strong sentiment prevails in New York in favor of repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment or modification of the Volstead Act. Accordingly, with the government of the state and city notoriously favorable to such repeal or modification, and with the enforcement of the Volstead Act in the hands of federal officers and the state police alone, a comparatively small body, it is likely that arrests for intoxication would be a fair criterion of the condition of the city as to enforcement of the pro-

hibitory law? Mr. Purdy passes over this phase of the case too lightly, so lightly, indeed, that his array of figures will fail to convince those who have given deep consideration to the whole problem.

The Choice of the People of China

THERE has sprung into activity in many of the provinces of China which have fallen under the sway of the southern Nationalists an impulse to progress which bodes well for the future of the Chinese people and threatens the future of the Chinese militarists. It is but natural that the Cantonese, more extensively in contact with the western world than any other group of Chinese and considerably more volatile mentally, should carry with them and disseminate wherever they go the progressiveness that characterizes the United States and many of the nations of Europe. In consequence good roads are being built, schools and universities being established and other steps of a similar nature being taken in many of the localities south of the Yellow River.

But to establish and maintain schools, to build motor roads, to establish public utilities of any sort requires funds, and those funds are obtainable in China from but one source, that of taxation. The people of the various provinces are imposing those taxes upon themselves. All well and good, but the Chinese masses are far from wealthy and only a certain amount of money can be raised by taxation. For some years past the military overlords have taxed the people under them to the very limit, which means further taxation for schools and good roads is impossible. The awakened people of China are determined to have these benefits, and the alternatives are presented of taxation for the support of armies or taxation for the maintenance of public institutions.

Having glimpsed, if not actually tasted, the fruits of better conditions there can be no question as to the choice of the people of China. Schools and roads they will have; the armies must suffer. And this is a defeat of the Chinese war lords which far transcends the issue of battles, whether they be in the north or the south of the great Asiatic republic.

Edwin T. Meredith

AMONG the outstanding figures who in recent years have given an unflinching good report of themselves to the people of Iowa, none has been more conspicuous than Edwin T. Meredith, publisher of farm journals and a former Secretary of Agriculture in the Cabinet of President Wilson. It is safe to say that those who knew Mr. Meredith best will testify most convincingly to his constructive Americanism. The impression which he gave on first acquaintance was that few could typify more correctly than he the open-handedness and open-heartedness of the American gentleman and scholar.

Mr. Meredith, because of his inherent faith in the teachings of his own political party, was not the political ally of many of his leading townspeople of Des Moines, Ia. But if he lacked the sympathy of his business and social companions politically, he enjoyed to the full their confidence and esteem in all the other contacts of a busy career. Among his familiars none was more genuinely respected.

There remains the satisfying and encouraging tradition that America is, as heretofore, the land of opportunity for the ambitious and courageous. Few have more convincingly proved the truthfulness of this theory than Edwin T. Meredith. He rose by his own efforts to a position of influence because of his readiness to share with others the rewards which came to and through him. Perhaps his greatest ambition was not gratified. His friends had hoped that at some time he would be called to the highest political office within the gift of the people of his country. That he was equipped for such service could not have been seriously doubted. Possibly he hoped some day to be able to render that great service. He would neither have been asked for nor would he have given quarter to those within his own party who proclaim the doctrine of nullification or evasion. His personal standard was also his political standard. He could not stoop to the practice of duplicity.

It makes little difference where men such as he write the record of their careers, whether in high places where those who run may read, or in the home-town business circle where only a few may see. Departing, they leave to those who come after a heritage whose worth none can estimate, which is an unceasing inspiration to high, honest, and consecrated endeavor.

Editorial Notes

The Cincinnati Enquirer says: "A town without an airport now knows how a town without a railroad used to feel." Population has become so dense, however, in many places served by railroads that more and more it is becoming necessary to turn to those towns that are still without a railroad for a space large enough for a landing field.

The attendance of William H. Taft at the semi-centennial reunion of the class of 1878 at Yale University recalls the fact that while Mr. Taft is Chief Justice of the United States, the other members of the highest bench are Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, an interesting point for some historical research.

That it is not only the size of an institution that determines its worth is proven by the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, which is one of the smallest departments of Harvard University. For no less than sixty-one of the college presidents in the United States graduated from it.

The American Federation of Labor told the Pullman car porters it was no time to strike, and they took the tip.

Forecast for the early part of the Democratic convention: "Foggy and wet."

It requires more than wise saws to make a good platform.

"Flying" Western Australia

HOW was I to see a big stretch of Western Australia within the ten days which was all the time at my disposal before I was due to sail from Perth for South Africa? The answer clearly was: "Fly There," the motto and device of the West Australian Airways Limited, a concern which has been running a mail and passenger service to the far north since 1921.

So at 6:15 next day I was seated in the car of the De Havilland four-seater with the pilot in his cockpit behind and the dawn just coming up over the eucalyptus trees that fringe the Perth airfield. Just before we took the air thirty black swans in military formation flew over us to their feeding grounds.

It was summer time in Western Australia, a time of bush fires, when farmers clear the land of timber by burning, and when everyone is on the watch lest the fires "get away." For the first 150 miles of the flight north from Perth, therefore, while we were passing over a country planted largely with fruit and vines and later on with large fields of wheat, there was a smoky haze of fires that made it difficult to see the ground clearly when we were more than 2000 feet up. The wheat fields were a mile or more in area, irregularly rectangular and lying like patches dotted over an immense primitive bush only awaiting the plow to be equally fertile.

By 9:50 a. m. we have arrived at Geraldton, a little port and agricultural supply town, the end of the railway line, and after breakfast we take off again and pass over country which is almost entirely uncultivated and only used for sheep stations. The population is only a small decimal point to the square mile. We are making for the Murchison River, and beyond it there appears on the horizon a dense black column of smoke rising 6000 or 7000 feet high, the sign of some particularly violent bush fire, and looking like a volcano.

The heat of the day and the heat of the fires perhaps makes the air "bumpy," and it is unpleasantly rocky until we reach a big bay in the sea called Hamelin Pool. Hamelin Pool is a wonder of different shades of translucent green fringed by curving beaches of glistening white. But with the water still, so that the great fields of seaweed on the under-water reefs are marked as clearly as the land outside the sea, it is difficult to say where sea ends and land begins. By 3:30 in the afternoon we have reached the port of Carnarvon, three streets, a little shallow harbor, an island inhabited by pelicans and Pacific sea birds, two hotels, and the offices of the agencies that buy wool from the big sheep stations near at hand.

It has taken more than seven hours to fly 530 miles, but it would have taken us days to reach it by steamer. Carnarvon is the center of a strange industry—the catching of sharks, devil fish, sting rays, dugongs and other monsters of the deep, including numerous turtles. The skins of the fishes are tanned and make excellent shoe leather, the flesh of the sharks is dried in strips and sold to the Dutch East Indies and adjoining islands, the fins are exported to China and Japan.

The next day starting again at dawn we flew in a three hours' hop to Onslow, a little group of twenty or thirty houses on a desolate beach; a second hop of two hours to Raebourne, also a little coastal depot, then a dash inland over iron-red hills to the mining area of Whim Creek, a spatter of a few white houses and half-deserted mine workings on a hillside, and a last hop of forty minutes to Port Hedland, our destination for the day.

The whole of this day's flying was over a positively primordial country, patches of dull gray bush, patches of stark bare sand, dried-up clay pans which were lakes when it rained, and only a house or building of a sheep

station at intervals of half-an-hour's flying. No boats on the sea or shore, no animals on the land to be seen because we are so high, no roads and of course no railways because we are far into the back of beyond. The only sign of human existence and organization, the straight lines of occasional rabbit-proof fences, presented themselves because of a cleared area on either side, and stretched like lines of longitude over the horizon.

The whole of the area between Carnarvon and Port Hedland is covered by sheep stations. These are as big as English counties, some bigger, but the more recent of them are not allowed to be more than 1,000,000 acres in extent. At Port Hedland we arrived in time for lunch. Afterward I drove to the nearest sheep station, called Pippingarra, which has a mere 250,000 acres and carries 13,000 sheep. The dullness of appearance of the bush disappears at ground level and one sees a great variety of trees, of bushes, and of little scrubby plants which take the place of grass.

At the station we stopped for a short while and watched the tall, slow and stately moving aboriginal women drawing water from the tanks filled by the pump of a musically creaking wind wheel, and we basked in the sun at a temperature of about 120 degrees. The "cold water" coming out of the tanks where it is stored is startlingly hot. This part of the land had recently had a good rain and there were pools still lying about beside the bush tracks so that we had to pioneer our way around them amid four-foot high ant hills, trees, and irregularities of the ground. But the rain had caused a vast uprush of fragrant growth from the spinifex—that little dry prickly clump that is the mark of dry country—and from the other growing things, and the air was full of delicious, stimulating and faintly aromatic odors.

When the night came down the aborigines retired to their camp where they lighted their fires—as man has done since the Stone Age. There was no sound in the air but the musical turning of a wind wheel and the far-off sound of the aborigines' pleasant laughter, and no sight in the world save the faint outline of the few buildings and some trees and the dimly seen ground. It seemed then, in that warm, delicious air, very easy to understand the love of the bush that comes to men in Australia.

Next day we flew from Port Hedland to Broome, 310 miles in four hours, then 100 miles to Derby, a tiny place of two baobab shaded streets of bungalows, a central garden, and a jetty that serves as a place of call for steamers going to Java and Singapore. Even 1000 feet up the air was full of the scent of mangrove mud. Ten minutes' wait at Derby, time enough to "do" the town, buy two baobab nuts carved with symbolic animals by aborigines, and two boomerangs, and then on the plane again to return to Broome—540 miles before lunch at 1:30 p. m.

At Broome a run round the town to see the pearl sellers and the pearl buyers, the men of many colored races, Japanese, Andaman Islanders, men from Java and Singapore, a talk with the resident commissioner, a dinner in a full dress of open shirt and white duck trousers—the only bearable costume because of the heat. And after dinner a long, long yarn with the owner of a pearling lugger, a fisher for sharks, an explorer of unknown islands, a raconteur of stories of the aboriginal tribes which still continue their primitive way as it was in the beginning.

Then at dawn next day the beginning of the swoop back to Perth. Into the heart of the tropics and the margin and verge of unknown things and out again in six days. And a vision of 3000 miles of country like that of Olympus. Yes, if you would see Australia, "Fly There."

L. H. G.

By the Darjeeling-Himalayan Mail

DARJEELING
TWILIGHT is settling over Calcutta as we drive through the teeming streets of the native city to the Sealdah Station. It is a twilight that is heavy with the dust clouds of the dry season, breathless after the heat of the long day, but throbbing with the many-hued activities of this amazing semitropical city.

The miles of streets hold hints of every part of the East, of Singapore, of Shanghai, of Manila, of Sourabaya. They are a fascinating, sentient panorama of exotic activity. There is a blaze of light as darkness becomes complete, light from bazaars, native hostilities, garishly illuminated temples. There is a babel of sound, the high-pitched voices in many tongues rising above the tumult of the traffic.

The clear peal of a temple bell sometimes penetrates into the clamorous night as the call of a bird through the humming murmur of the jungle. Strange, untraceable noises leap beyond the roaring confusion as one comber breaks beyond its fellows, then loses its identity in the clash of a thousand sounds.

Yonder, across the way from a row of bazaars, fruit stalls and tiny cafés, the goal of an endless procession of humanity is the Sealdah Station, terminus of the Eastern Bengal Railway. Its waiting sheds present another such scene as that at Howrah, though on a much smaller scale.

In the thick heat of the early evening the hordes of third class passengers squat in groups upon the cool stones of the floor. Water carriers, food vendors, peddlers of many things unidentifiable to the European, pass among them, blending their raucous calls with the dull, re-echoing monotone of sound that sweeps like a succession of surf beats through the great station.

Where are they all going, these hundreds of dark-hued folk, these numerous families with their more numerous possessions? Are they such travelers, these Indians, even in their poverty? It is unlikely that they are going far; moving, perhaps, from the city to some country town a score or two miles away, paying but a few annas for their third class passage.

But there, on a long track at one side, stands awaiting its varied company of passengers the train of our paramount interest, indeed one of the unique and notable trains of all the railways of the world, the express into the far north, into the cool weather, to the very borders of an unknown land, to the shadow of the crowning scenic majesty of this world—the Darjeeling-Himalayan Mail!

A long train of dark red carriages, first and second classes, intermediate and third, it sometimes carries to the far northeast frontier such a company of all sorts and conditions of men as does not often gather in any railway terminal of the world. For when the holidays are at hand and Calcutta is fleeing the hot, dusty plains for the mountains, as in all lands, folk set forth for the country and the lakes and highlands. Tonight Calcutta, tomorrow morning the base of the foothills, and then in a few hours Darjeeling, one of the true wonder spots of the world!

Past the many carriages I walk, the third class and intermediate, already well filled, at the rear of the train, then the first and second class compartments: Presently a polite young Indian greets me, the exceedingly efficient assistant master of the Sealdah Station. "I have secured a coupe for you, sir," he informs me, very much to my satisfaction. "You will have it all to yourself."

And there it is, a pleasant little compartment, into which my scanty luggage has already been placed. Very much pleased with this accommodating young man I converse with him at some length; touching, among other things, the Indian political situation, for I take him to be typical of the intelligent young Indian. Like so many of the others, I find him to be courteously insistent upon the point of his people's self-determining capacity, but not in the least arrogant.

"We do not want at present," he concludes, "to—to—"

he smiles deprecatingly—"I cannot think of the exact word." He hesitates a moment, then writes upon his little tablet the word "yoke." "That is it, sir," he declares. "We are not ready yet to throw off the 'yoke' of England." And if, perhaps, the word is not quite justified as descriptive of British rule in India, it is clear what my young Indian friend means. "Good night, sir," he says then, as a series of sounds indicating the imminence of departure commences. "I hope you will have a comfortable night."

We are about to leave on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Mail, whose very designation suggests at once romance, beauty, majesty, adventure. I notice the names on the cards outside neighboring compartments. "The Chilean Consul-General," "The Countess Z—," "Sir and Lady —," and a number of persons of lesser note, persons of many nations, from many lands, all eagerly anticipating on the morrow a glimpse of the most glorious scenery of earth, the majestic Himalayan Range from Darjeeling.

A final whistle blows, compartment doors are closed, a chorus of farewells in many tongues arises as the train yaws up and down the long train among all classes of passengers, a quickly moving panorama of white-clad figures flies past—and the Darjeeling-Himalayan Mail is off into the night on its 350-mile run to the foothills of the Himalayas, those foothills which are themselves higher than most mountain ranges.

One or two suburban stations and then the long train, drawn by a British locomotive in charge of a British driver, settles down to its heavy night's work, while its company of a score of nationalities and half a score of races composes itself to such slumber as is possible, the third class closely massed on hard benches, the Europeans and well-to-do Indians quite comfortable in their well-arranged berths.

Uneventfully the night passes, and although we doubtless pass through much scenery of note our slumbers, in the ever-cooling temperature, are not interrupted. And almost ere we realize it the morning is at hand and we are at the terminus of the mountain railway which, in its amazing series of bends and spirals, ascends 7500 feet in fifty miles.

Breakfast awaits us and then, with no unnecessary haste, we take our booked places in the toy-like carriages and the long ascent begins, first through semitropical foliage and vegetation, then amid that of temperate climes as the thousands of feet fall below us. The air grows constantly more cooling and at last, as the heights are gained, even sharp. The magnificence of the scenery altogether baffles description, and it is on such a scale as seems to have no bound but space itself. And the Darjeeling—which, of course, is a long story on its own part!

F. H. H.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole judges of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Thrashers and Thrushes

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Please permit me to correct a statement which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of June 12, regarding the classification of the brown thrasher recently chosen by popular vote to be the state bird for Georgia.

The brown thrasher is not a thrush, as is stated, but belongs to an entirely distinct family, the Mimidae, which includes thrashers and mocking birds. The thrushes belong to the Turidae, including thrushes and bluebirds. Both families are subdivisions of the order Passeres but are not otherwise related. This is the classification given by Frank M. Chapman, regarded as authority on ornithology, successor in this respect to Elliot Coues.

ALBERT F. GILMORE.

Boston, Mass.